PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,410—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
18th Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5394	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA ...	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5394	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5394	VICTORIA	6522
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	30th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at times, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	X.	3rd March 1905,
ARMANA BEHIE	6,035	Guionnet	31st March ,,

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 6 p. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21st February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo ...	4,194	1st March 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca ...	4,119	1st Apr. 1905,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	20th Mar. 1905
† ERSILA	P. Creghetto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th ,, ,,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	27th ,, ,,
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issue Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistorigo	6,095	28th Feb, 1905,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 530
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 990.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thoms n	5091	25th	February
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal	6716	21st	,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abroy	5126	29th	,,
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3369	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildin gs, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)

DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand,"

PRICES VERY MODERATE, A TRIAL SOLICITED

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

AND EVERY EVENING AT 9-15,

MANZONI

Mdlle MILLIE DAGMAR,

The LION and ELEPHANT.

The TIGER And HORSE, ELEPHANT And PONY.

The GREAT TROUPE of Lady and Gentlemen Acrobats, GYMNASTS, EQUILIBRISTS, JUGGLERS, LEAPERS, RIDERS, TUMBLERS, CLOWNS, PEDROES, &c., &c.

And his TRULY MARVELLOUS DOGS. The most Refined and Elegant act yet seen here. Simply indescribable.

The ONLY JOCKEY TIGER

FUNNY VERY

EVER YET SEEN IN INDIA.

OUR FIRST MATINEE

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.

Children and Native Nurses Half Price,

AUSTRALIA'S GRANDEST AND BEST AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MENDEN.

PRICES.	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

Where Plan is now on view.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD AT TRINCOMALEE.

IMPORTANT LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

BY ORDER OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Naval Victualling, Medical and Works Department Stores WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at His Majesty's Naval Yard, Trincomalee, on MONDAY, 27th February next, and following days, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:—

Large and valuable stocks of Timber and Timber materials comprising—Teak, fir and oak Dantzic elm, English and Canada, mahogany, pine, New Zealand, deals spruce and deck, spars Oregon and Norway hand masts, lignum vitæ etc, etc, etc.

Powerful yard Steam Launch 53½ feet long, 40 h. p. in perfect working order.

Water tank to carry 15 tons fitted with Lift and Force Pump.

Lighter built of teak to carry 120 tons.

BOATS.			
Gig	24 feet	1 No.	With necessary fittings.
"	26 "	1 "	
"	27 "	1 "	
"	28 "	1 "	
Skiff	18 "	1 "	

Countermining Launch (new) 42 feet 1 No.
Countermining Launch (old but 1 No. newly sheathed.)
Cutter harbour service, 37 feet, 1 No.

FIRE ENGINES.

(In working order.)

1 Vallant steam by Merryweather.
2 Manuals.
Machine pile-driving.
Set of boring tools.
Lathe, turning and screw cutting.
Weighing Machines.
Steel yards.
Epong's Patent Fire Extinguishers 10 No.
Timber waggons.
Hospital ambulance carriage.
Yard carts, Trolleys, wheel-barrows, etc.
Anchors with stocks, 17 No. ranging from 18 to 90 cwt.
Chain cable, over 700 fms ranging from 1" to 2 1/8," together with gear, such as shackles, etc.

GUN MOUNTINGS.

4 Vavasseur, 2 No.
6 pdr Frame Stand, 1 No.
Tubes, brass, for Boilers.
Oil, cocoanut, 5,500 galls.
Oil, gingelly, 2,600 galls.
Pumps and Lanterns.
Cotton in bale.
Tar.
Pitch.
Cement.
Tallow.
Iron casks.
Grapnels
Tarpolo poles and gear.
Old cordage.
Old flags and bunting.
Old Tents.
Zinc slabs.
Old leather and Canvas hoses
Pit saws.
Miscellaneous tools, &c.
Old coal, sacks and shovels.
Winches, portable large, 3 No.
Old iron.
Old metal.

Residential and Office Furniture of all kinds, including Beds, bedding, almirahs, tables, chairs, lounges, book-cases, clocks, cutlery, table-linen, glass, crockery, cooking utensils, desks, knee-hole tables, copying presses, stools, etc etc.

Storehouse plant, comprising cupboards, tables, racks, etc.

Provisions, etc, including quantities of salt pork, salt beef, preserved beef, preserved potato, cocatina, ox-tail soup, chicken broth soup and bouilli, port wine, tobacco, oatmeal chocolate, pumps, funnels and measures copper, seaman's razors, etc., etc.

And also a quantity of Hospital Furniture, miscellaneous drugs and medical stores.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Conditions of sale will be as follows:—

Twenty-five per cent to be deposited on the lots being knocked down. The balance to be paid and lots removed within nine days of date of sale without fail otherwise purchasers will be liable to loss of sums deposited. The stores can be viewed on the mornings of 24th and 25th February, and also on the morning of the sale.

M. W. MILLETT.
Naval Store Officer,
and Officer in charge of the Naval Yard.

H.M. Naval Yard, Trincomalee, 23rd January, 1905.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 23 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Ible	23rd Feb. 1905.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2086	Ahrens	13th March 1905
S. S. SOMALI	2055	Volkertsen	23rd March 1905

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "WARTBURG," No. 8, Shed Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 14th February, 1905.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

(TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY).

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, specially devoted to Cricket in India and we shall be glad of your support. The supplement will be entitled "INDIAN CRICKET" and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game. It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country. No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular. For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt. Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers. "Indian Cricket" will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a nominal rate it should meet with extensive support.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage).
OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH.

Subscriptions are now being registered.

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2. SIRDARS PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 1222 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1892 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above occupied as offices and chambers.

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5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	35 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 3	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 6	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 0	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 6	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 0	61 1	46 2	39 15	66 8	50 2	41 9	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 7	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 2	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 3	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 9	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 6	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 8	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

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"I have derived benefit from your Acoridine." (Sd.) Mrs. B.

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An infallible Indigestion Cure,
Cures chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
Of the worst type known
Rapidly, radically and certainly,
If you are a victim to this direful complaint
Do not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
Its effects will surprise you; there is
Nothing to equal it
Even in confirmed cases.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Corfe Castle, 1928 tons, Captain W Nutman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 24th January in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain A Kundsen, sailed yesterday for Penang Singapore and Bangkang with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain J Farguharson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons Captain W H Coates, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscowe, 31st January brought 248 goats, 5 cows and 3 calves.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, 2504 tons, Captain T Beer, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius 1st February brought a cargo of sugar, 1 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 911 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 11th February via K coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 239 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1731 tons, Captain C Burmeister, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs J B Ellis, Mr J W Condan, Mr L Condon, Mr and Mrs Dwarkadase Bhanjee, Mr and Mrs Ratansey Girdaredas, Serg Macdonald, Mrs Dossibai Sakhawalla, Mr Bapoojee A Coma, Mrs Soonabai and infant and 195 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Naderi s	Coates	Muscowa, Jan 31
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 11
	Corfe Castle s	Nutman	Delagoa Jan 24

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Landaura s	Farguharson	Persian Gulf
	Sultan s	Burmeister	Zanzi ar &c
	Hydra s	Kunosen	Bangkok &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Falls of Keltie for Garston.
" Otreil for Hull &c.
" Coromandel for China &c.
" Carfe Castle for Philadelphia or Baltimore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Ataka	Calcutta
3	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
7	Clan Lamont	Coast
7	Okhla	Rangoon
8	Lalpoora	Calcutta
10	Zamania	Straits
11	Austria	Trieste

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Oriental arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 10th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ismaila passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 12.

The P and O Co's steamer Himalaya, from Australia arrived at Marseilles on the 12th February 1905.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—100 bales wool D Nagjee, 100 bales hemp Pershotam Bhimjee, 1000 cwts myrabolams W Becher, 26328 cwts wheat Sunday and Co, 40 bales wool Davis Sassoon and Co, 2000 cwts bones cal R Kaderbhoy, 19980 cwts wheat 3000 cwts cottonseed 4000 cwts castorseed and 789 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—40 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 1 bale cotton J A Begbie and Co, 13 hogsheads Indian Chutney Framjee Nowrojee, 6 bales woolen carpets H G H Mahomed, 7251 bales hemp Rbjee Gomersey, 207 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee 64 cwts dear horns M Mahomed and Co, 37 cwt mother of pearl shell C G H Dhalubhoy and Co, 59 bales hemp Kiddle Reeves Co, 20 casks Indian Condiments B Muncherjee and Sons, 33 bales skins, R M Kooka, 149 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 20 cwts dry fish and 22 cwts ghatty ghee F R Hill and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—212 cwts gum N Futtehally and Co, 200 cwts gum, J Narbharam, 500 cwts Matheseed Dewjee Nathoo and Co, 2000 cwts cotton seed Ernst Lane and Co

Shadwell s—1071 cwts maize 2090 cwts castorseeds Ralli Brothers,

Morocco s—3900 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wortburg s—210 bales cotton fly J C Tadiwalla, 28 cases bristles Hegerle Sulzer and Co, 55 bales cotton Glade and Co, 964 cwts linseed and 16 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers, 848 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

F Artelli s—8997 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR VENICE.

F Artelli s—2969, cwts linseed and 1000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

City of Oxford s—1500 cwts teaseed Ralli Brothers, 2091 cwts gingellyseed John Faohiri,

Birdoswald s—100 tons old iron M Somjee, 59 tons old iron E B Parekh, 559 tons old iron N Futchally and Co, 2100 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers.

Doo Balduino s—50 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

F Artelli s—3000 cwts bone meal Craft Mody and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Doo Balduino s—3 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Carfe Castle s—6000 tons Manganesecore R A Willis.

FOR GOTTENBURG.

Othello s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GARSTON

Falls of Keltie s—5000 tons Manganesore Killick Nixon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Clan Buchan s—500 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranse and Co, 300 bales cotton Sethna Dady Captain and Co

FOR MOJI.

Clan Buchan s—2000 bales cotton Sethna Dady Captain and Co, 2000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co, 960 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION still maintain their reputation for the cure of those inconvenient diseases, about which the least said the better.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 11.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 3-8	= unchanged
2 do. Rentes	£99 3-4	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-4	= do
2 months hence	27 13-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	61 1-2	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= — 1
Berlin	20·48	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4·88	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months eight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine "	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
6 " " Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months eight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day marret loans	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 3-4 J.-F., sellers dull.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 4 buyers

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-4 J.-F, sellers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 5-8 F.-M. buyers steady.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·06. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500. Imports 12,000. Futures closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar. 3·90 — 4	Mar.-April 3·93 — 4	April-May 3·95 — 4
May-June 3·97 — 4	June-July 3·99 — 5	July-Aug. 4·01 — 4
Aug.-Sept. 4·02 — 4	Sep.-Oct. 4·03 — 4	Oct.-Nov. 4·04 — 4

Receipts at U S Ports	10,000
Do. last year	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	9,000

IN NEW YORK—
Holidays. Market closed on Monday.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 9-16
Futures, month of May	7·27 + 11
Do. do. Aug.	7·73 + 10
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	942,000
Afloat American	180,000
Stock in London	12,000
Total visible supply	3,360,000—16,000
Do do East Indian	148,000
Quantity in sight	9,190,000+140,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 11th February, 1905:—

Cotton	14,076 bales.
Wheat	21,171 cwts.
Linseed	8,474 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,357 "
Gingellyseed	16,147 "
Poppyseed	240 "
Groundnuts	1,716 "
Castorseed	1,965 "
Rice	15,517 "
Myrabolams	4,900 "
Cottonseed	14,403 "
Mowraseed	16 "
Gram	2,576 "
Jowar	7,364 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, FEB. 13.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.s.	4 1-4d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	133
Shanghai 30 do do	198
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

Cash	98·3
1st Settlement 1st March	98·3

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do 2nd February	6	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is about 9 1 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone firm.	Rs.	a. p.
Ready	5	12 0
Forward	6	0 0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	8 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	15 0
Do Guzerat Do.	6	3 0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready	6	5 5
Castorseed—Tone firm.		
Ready	2	8 0 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 44
15 per cent Mixed	" 43
25 per cent "	" 42
50 per cent. "	" 40
Black Kutnee "	" 38

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone firm.

Estimated sales	bales 10,000
Imports	do. 20,000

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3 96	3·98	4·00
+5	+5	+5
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·02	4·02	4·06
+5	+5	+5
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·07	4·08	4·09
+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—There was a jump of Rs. 5 to 6 in the Broach Sutta market since the close on Saturday. Other descriptions of cotton are about Rs. 2 higher with amoderate enquiry from the Mills chiefly.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	169	159	Ready and 25 Feb	
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	...	172	162 ...	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	...	172	162 ...	do
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	178	172	...	do
Khandeish	do.	...	168 162	do
Jalgaon	do	...	170 164	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	}		180 174 ...	do
Karanja do, do, do.				
Akola do, do, do.	}			
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	...	186	180 ...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	181	175	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti	do	184	178 ...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	208	203 ...	25 Feb.
Do. do	...	...	... 207	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	... 192	25 May
Westerns	...	...	 182	do
Jeotmal MG.	...	...	182 176 ...	Rdy 25 Feb

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 4th February, as compared with the statement of the 11th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 4. Rs.	Feb. 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,85,584	49,28,012
Public Deposits at Branches	32,04,343	41,58,724
Other Deposits	7,36,53,253	6,41,42,994
Post Bills	13,288	12,971
Sundries	15,03,905	15,06,856
	Rs... 10,19,48,358	9,31,79,477

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,22,19,604	1,14,94,053
Other authorised Securities	23,97,163	23,99,973
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	71,14,617	88,31,115
Loans do. do. do.	1,00,00,912	92,85,739
Bills discounted and purchased	3,83,83,292	3,82,76,896
Dead Stock	2,87,453	2,87,453
Stamps and Stationery	4,394	4,342
Balances with other Banks	5,41,773	7,24,814
Sundries	1,24,180	1,11,994
Cash	3,08,64,946	2,17,72,733
	Rs. 10,19,48,358	9,31,79,477

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Quiet
Surats	Quiet
Good Bhowanigore	...
The Manchester Market has been	Steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	89 3-8
3 per cent Reduced	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	28 1-4

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULLALY—Feb. 9, at Ootacamund, the wife of C M Mullaly, I C S, of a daughter.

PICARD—Jan. 27, at Jhansi, the wife of Samuel Picard, G I P Ry, of a son.

STORRAR—Feb. 9, at Gonda, the wife of T M Storrar, of a son.

FERRO-VINA

A NUTRITIVE

IRON TONIC WINE

which vitalises and enriches the Red Corpuscles of the Blood.

Highly recommended for Languor, Mental Depression, Sallow Complexion, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness, &c.

Contains IRON in a natural form, free from Quinine or Bitters.

DOSE.—Half to one wineglassful should be taken three times a day after meals.

Re. 1-0 Per BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29 m. Sun sets, 6h. 6 m. [High] water, 5-2m., 7-15a. Low water, 0-23 a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-15 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Prize distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay City Police Club Ball, Town Hall, 9 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m to 8-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 this evening.

BURNT BY A LAMP.—Tulsibai, a Hindu girl, aged thirteen, residing at Dadar, was on Sunday last engaged in cooking meals in her house, when her clothes caught fire from a naked kerosine oil lamp, which had been left close to her. She was extensively burnt about her body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A NATIVE DRAMA.—An Indore correspondent telegraphs:—The Drama of "Kesar Bilas" was performed in the Marwadi languags by the Samajic Natak Company last Saturday. The theatre was crowded to overflowing. Swami Bhaskaranand delivered a short speech before the commencement. He thanked Mr. Shivchandra Bharatia, the author of the drama for trying to introduce reform amongst Marwadies, Mr. Vinayak Gopal Bakshi for the excellent training he had given, and the dramatic Company for their courageous attempt to give a performance in the Marwadi language. This Company will play the full drama again next Saturday.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Seamon charged Sahadoo Gunpat, a Hindu, with stealing a gold wristlet valued at Rs. 30, from the person of a girl named Jeevebai, aged about ten years. The evidence showed that the girl was playing near her house at Mandvie at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the accused went up to her and desired to see the wristlet she had been wearing. The girl extended her hand to him, when the man snatched off the ornament and ran away. The girl raised an alarm. Some townsmen chased the accused and arrested him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent need to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt Col. S. T. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March of the Peers	Idalia ... Sullivan
Overture	Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
Serenade	Stilletta ... Bial
Fant sia	A Burlesque ... Kappy
Clarionet Solo	Rossini ... Rossini
Selection	The Orchid ... Caryll

SYNOPSIS.

* I A Frog he would a wooing go, 2 The Poacher, 3 Come Lasses and Lads, 4 The Vicar of Bray, 5 True as the Stars, 6 My Queen, 7 Willikins and his Linah, 8 Lord Lovel, 9 Hornpipe, 10 Drink to me only with thine eyes, 11 The Patrol, 12 the Bailiff's daughter of Islington, 13 Hop! told a flattering tale, 14 Grand Fathers Dance, 15 Real Jam, 16 Several tunes missed up.

FRAUD BY A TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company charged TrimbukBalkrishna, tramway-conductor No. 89, with cheating and criminal misappropriation. Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge. It appeared that on the 2nd instant, the accused was in charge of a tram car running from Elphinstone Circle to Pydhownie. When the car arrived near the Lohar chawl "nacca" two persons, one Dosaji and another Tyaballi Rajbhoy got into the car, former of whom gave the accused a two-anna piece and asked for two tickets for Byculla. The accused after receiving the fare instead of issuing tickets from his box gave them tickets Nos. B. F. 3415 and 3422 which were non-consecutive in number. The latter ticket he tore from his box while the former was already in his possession having been previously sold and clipped for Parel. The Magistrate in disposing of the case fined the accused Rs. 20.

MISTRESSES AND SERVANTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Mahomed Bux, a Mahomedan servant in the employ of Mrs Sykes, residing at the Temperence Hotel, Lower Colaba, with the theft of four plantains valued at two pice, the property of Mrs. Johanna Briggs, Proprietress of the Temperence Hotel. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader defended the accused. The complainant's story was that on Sunday morning at about half-past eight, she found the accused stealing the plantains from a box on the landing near her door. They were concealed under his pyjamas. The complainant arrested the accused with the plantains. Cross-examination of the witness showed that there existed a difference of opinion as to the truthfulness and uprightness of their servants between Mrs. Sykes and the complainant in a case of the jewellery theft to the extent of Rs. 700, the property of the former. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the proceedings were the outcome of a grudge against him by the complainant. The Magistrate discharged the complainant on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Doan's Dinner Pills, which are sold by all Chemists immediately relieve a constipated state of the bowels, stimulating the flow of bile, and driving out all the poisonous waste matter. They restore a regular and natural action to the liver and bowels.

ARCHBISHOP DALHOFF AT CULVEM.

THE parish of Culvem near Goral, Salsette, was "en fete" on Saturday and Sunday, writes a correspondent, it being the occasion of the pastoral visit of the most Rev. Dr. T. Dalhoff, S. J. His Grace, who was accompanied by Father A. Hegglin, S. J., Professor of Sanscrit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, travelled to Borivli by an afternoon local train. At the Borivli station, he was met by Rev. Marshall Baptista, the parish priest, the Very Rev J. B. De Souza and the Vicar of Poinser. The venerable prelate was then conducted in a horse conveyance, to the ferry at the Ambavni Creek. The ferry boat was garrished with flags and the seat of the Archbishop was arched over with green branches of trees. The Catholic fishers, decked out in their bright-coloured attire, had taken up their post in the ferry boat and regaled their prelate with their music. On crossing the Creek, his Grace was led to a "toonga," As his Grace approached the village of Goral, the procession of confraternitees of the church of the Epiphany filed in order and conducted his Grace into the sacred edifice under canopy of rich silk, the local band discoursing music. After having visited the church, his Grace was escorted processionally to the other end of the village, where the confraternitees of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and a large number of the faithful awaited him. Mr. Paul Ferreira then stepped forward and read an address of welcome, and presented it to his Grace. Mr. Ferreira also read a Marathi translation of the address. His Grace replied in suitable terms and Father Hegglin, S J, explained to the people assembled, in Marathi what his Grace had said. This done, his Grace was conducted processionally to the parish church of Culvem, the band playing. Having entered the sanctuary, a choir of young ladies consisting of Misses Lily and Violet Baptista and Rose de Souza, of Bombay and Mrs M. Fernandes of Bandora sang with fine taste and much feeling "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus." The Benediction of the blessed sacrament concluded the service. Then followed the recitation by Father Baptista's school children of pieces of poetry etc., and this was succeeded by a prize distribution ceremony at which his Grace presided. A vast crowd witnessed a fine display of fireworks. The next morning, his Grace said low mass and administered during the mass communion to a vast number of the faithful. During these ceremonies, the Misses Baptista, Miss de Souza and Mrs. Fernandes sang a few special hymns. Miss Lily Baptista's fine contralto voice was heard to advantage and harmonized well with the soft notes of Miss de Souza, producing a pleasing effect. Before the Confirmation Service, Rev. A. Hegglin, S. J., mounted the pulpit and preached in Marathi an impressive sermon, which was listened to with wrapt attention. The proceedings concluded with the Benediction given by the Most Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, S. J.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BANDRA.

THE annual prize distribution of the Bandra Municipal schools took place on Sunday afternoon, under the Presidentship of Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Mrs. E. G. Turner distributed prizes to girls and boys.

Mr. N. G. Powar, Chairman of the School Board, read the report showing the progress of the schools during the year. The special feature of the report was that new school buildings are being raised through the generosity of Lady Awabai Framji Petit and Government patronage so kindly received through the exertions of Mr. J. P. Orr I.C.S., and Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., Special thanks are also due to Mr. Turner for taking a personal interest in the matter. The Chairman of the School Board laid special stress on the desirability of making primary education free in response to the wishes expressed recently by the Government of India.

The President spoke in favourable terms of the management of the schools.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President and Mrs. E. G. Turner.

FIRE AT MAZGON.

AT a quarter past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the compound of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard at Mazagon, and as a result a quantity of oakum and old rope heaped in the Dockyard compound as well as the quarters for the Port Trust's lascars, which were situated in close proximity of the dockyard, were burnt down. The fire is said to have originated through careless bidee smoking in the heap of oakum and rope and was discovered by Mr. Henry Cassells, a Customs Officer. The fire engines from Baboola Tank, Chinchpoogley, Gowalia Tank and Byculla, arrived on the scene, but by the time the attack was begun, the fire had extended to the lascars' quarters, which were completely gutted. The fire brigade continued their operations for nearly an hour and a half before the fire was brought under control. The damage sustained by the British India Steam Navigation Company is small, as only a quantity of oakum rope and some rubbish were burnt. The loss caused to the Port Trust by the destruction of the lascars' quarters, is estimated at Rs. 10 000.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

Dr. J. A. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, has addressed the following letter to influential gentlemen in the various sections of the City:—

DEAR SIR,—On account of a serious rise in the rate of mortality of this City from plague and small-pox, I shall feel thankful to you, if you will undertake to visit daily some portion of the district in which you are staying and report any cases of sickness requiring medical assistance that may come to your notice. I am forwarding herewith a list of all the District Registrars' Offices for your information.—Yours, faithfully.

J. A. TURNER,
Bombay, Feb. 13. Executive Health Officer.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, February 14, 1905.

1. The Squadron will parade this morning at the Riding School 7 a m punctually.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved next Saturday afternoon the 18th instant for class-firing, and competition for the monthly Challenge Cup.

3. The Corps will participate in the Combined Church Parade next Sunday and will parade dismounted in the Elphinstone Gardens at 5-50 p m punctually
Dress—Review order (Summer) Swords on Slings.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.
Acting Adjt. B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 14, 1905.

1. The guns in Colaba North Fort will be available for Nos 1 and 2 Coys any evening during the week provided, notice be given to Head-Qrs Fort before 12 noon the day they are required.

2. B E Coy parade at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical instructions.

3. The Corps will parade at the B V A Club on Saturday the 18th instant at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba to continue Annual Gun Target Practice and inspection by the Brig-G

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1905.

LIES, LIARS AND LYING.

His Excellency the Viceroy, on Saturday evening, in his address as Chancellor of the Calcutta University delivered a moral homily to the Convocation on a subject on which India has been lectured before. "Nothing can need a lie" said George Herbert, many years ago, and the Viceroy seems to be of a similar opinion. There are scores of people, he said, who pride themselves on never telling a falsehood, but who are yet habitually false to others, and what is worse, false to themselves. Untruthfulness, in his mind, consists in saying or doing anything that gives an erroneous impression either of one's own character or of other people's conduct or of the facts and incidents of life. "We all succumb to this" said his Excellency—surely a most damaging admission to make. But we have no objection. As he says, it is the most subtle of temptations. Men who make speeches, men who plead cases, men who write articles in the newspapers—Shall we join issue here?—men who are engaged in business—even the ordinary talker at a dinner table—each one of us for the sake of some petty advantage or momentary triumph is tempted to transgress. We must remember that the Viceroy was speaking in Bengal and to Bengalis, of whom Macaulay once wrote: "Long promises, smooth excuses, elaborate tissues of circumstantial falsehood, chicanery, perjury, forgery, are the weapons, offensive and defensive, of the people of the Lower Ganges." Lord Macaulay knew the people of that part of the country perhaps as well as Lord Curzon does, and what the former thought of them in past years may be as well deserved from the latter to-day. That was a very telling passage in which Macaulay summed up the veracity of the Bengali, when he was writing of the trial of Warren Hastings: "An Indian Government has only to let it be understood that it wishes a particular man to be ruined; and in twenty-four hours, it will be furnished with grave charges supported by depositions so full and circumstantial that any person unaccustomed to Asiatic mendacity would regard them as decisive . . a very little encouragement will call forth in a week, more Oatses, and Bedloes and Dangerfields than Westminster Hall sees in a century." All men are liars, said David. All men are liars, repeated the Viceroy, but he meant all men in Bengal.

How beautifully his Excellency puts the case: Deviation from truth slides by imperceptible degrees into falsehood and the man who begins by crediting himself with a fertile imagination, merges by imperceptible degrees into a finished liar. But an even commoner form of untruth, said he, is the unspoken untruth—a species of lie with which we are unacquainted, if he also means unwritten. There was a man of whom Thackeray told us—one Captain Cortigan, who was not only unaccustomed to tell the truth but was unable to think it. We do not notice that the Viceroy has discovered his Bengali parallel. Lord Curzon condemned flattery as one of the most objectionable forms of untruthfulness. We thought that the deliberate attempt to deceive, to get something out of some one else by playing upon the common foible of human nature—the love of praise, would have been included under the heading of diplomacy. And on this point the Viceroy is not so sound as we should have liked. In the first place, he describes flattery as a particularly insidious manifestation of the tendency to exaggeration. But later he says that flattery may be either honest or dishonest. There is the sentence as the wires—which sometimes unfortunately lie—bring it:—"A man has a natural inclination to please, and so he glides into flattery, and flattery is only a few steps removed from sycophancy, which is a dangerous form of untruth. Flattery may be either honest or dishonest; whichever it be, you should avoid it. If it is the former, it is nevertheless false. If it is the latter, it is vile." Flattery is extravagant praise or exaggeration, and all exaggeration is untruth. There can be no honest flattery. But certainly it is not necessary to tell a man or a woman precisely what we think about them. We may have mental reservations, so long as they are not the negation of what we have said. We may not add "over the left" in an undertone and save ourselves from the condemnation. "Do not exaggerate, do not impute, but turn naturally to truth as the magnet flies to the pole. It is better to be believed by one human being for respect of the truth than to be applauded for sucessful falsehood by a thousand. By truth you will mount upwards as individuals and as a nation. In proportion as you depart from it you will stagnate or recede." Lie not at all. But remember, as Dickens told us, "there are some falsehoods on which men mount on bright wings towards heaven. There are some truths, cold, bitter, taunting truths, wherein your worldly scholars are very apt and punctual which bind men down to earth with leaden chains."

THE SLEDGE HAMMER.

The "sledge hammer" was effectively swung in the Supreme Legislative Council on Friday. The University Validation Bill, called forth by the action of certain Fellows of the Bombay University and the prospect of litigation elsewhere over the election of the Provisional Syndicates appointed under the Act of last year, has been passed. The suit in the Bombay High Court, is therefore, no longer a matter of interest. We are not likely to hear anything more about it except its withdrawal. The ease with which flaws may be detected in Acts of legislation is proverbial, and the opponents of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 may still be able to discover defects of drafting which might be utilised to hamper its successful working. On the other hand, there is the satisfaction that Government have no difficulty in setting matters right when mistakes are discovered. The triumph of the litigious Fellows of Bombay was short lived. Counsel in the suit accurately described the Validating Bill as a "sledge hammer", and it has effectually squelched the proceedings of the heroic eleven who prefaced their appeal to the Courts by a dramatic exit from the Senate Hall. That histrionic display and its feeble aftermath recall the equally futile performance inspired by the same leader at the Poona Council Hall a few years ago. The Validating Act was quite enough to flatten out the opposition, but his Excellency the Viceroy was not content with the mere mechanical operation of a sledge hammer. He began to wield heavy tools himself. It was like bringing up a Nasmyth hammer to pulverise an acorn, and the results were similarly destructive. It was the misfortune of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale that he had to receive the whole attack called forth by his obligation to vindicate the action of his friends. The whole trouble has arisen over the provisions inserted in the Act to tide over the transtional period between the era of the old and the operation of the new University constitutions. Those provisions were not part of the original Bill. "We owe them in the main," said the Viceroy "to the ingenuity of a learned Judge of the Calcutta High Court who was one of the most consistent allies of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale himself." Mr. Gokhale had wondered what Sir Thomas Raleigh, the Member of Council responsible for the Bill, would think of the Government's procedure in validating the acts of the Chancellors. "What," retorted his Excellency, "must be the mental position of the learned Judge?" It was probably no worse than that of Mr. Gokhale by the time the Viceroy had concluded his reply. It was all very fine and very effective, but it seems a waste of energy for his Excellency to smash nuts with ponderous tools. His friends in Bombay have probably still some work for the Hon. Mr. Gokhale to do, and for our part we should miss something if the hon. member's remarkable flow of words were to suddenly dry up. His Excellency rightly accused the Bombay representative of talking to the gallery. In the benighted regions of Bengal undue weight may be attached to exuberance of that character; and his Excellency seems to have had a struggle to resist the temptation to which Mr. Gokhale succumbed. The honours of the debate rested with the Viceroy, but the victory would have been as effective with a greater economy of ammunition.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Two thousand and sixty persons have been treated at the Kasauli Pasteur Institute since it was opened four years ago. During the past twelve months 612 persons, bitten by dogs, jackals and other animals believed to be rabid, underwent a course of preventive treatment against hydrophobia. Of these 248 were Europeans and 364 natives. It is found that bites on the head or face are more dangerous than bites on any other part of the body. Bites on the bare skin are more dangerous than bites through clothing, because in the latter case the clothing seems to wipe off some of the virus. In this country, as is natural, bites on the bare skin are the rule as regards natives, but in colder countries and with Europeans in India, the hands are the only places exposed other than the head. Lieutenant-Colonel Semple, R. A. M. C., the Director of the Kasauli Institute, tells us that a native bitten through a single layer of a thin cotton garment certainly receives more virus than a European bitten through a better class of garment. The question of clothing alone is a factor which renders bites from rabid animals, taken as a whole, more dangerous to the natives of warm climates than to Europeans, or to the natives of European climates. The most important factor of all connected with antirabic treatment, is that it should be commenced at the earliest possible date after infection—a fact that is not appreciated in India as it should be. The average length of time which elapsed between the infliction of the bites and the commencement of treatment was 9·8 days, yet out of the total there were only five cases in which the treatment failed to confer protection. These five, who were all natives, were deeply and severely bitten, and with an exception they arrived late for treatment. Their nerve centres had been invaded by the virus before it was possible to render them immune against the disease. The object of the treatment was defeated before it was possible to have it carried out. Generally speaking, it is shown that majority of natives arrive later for treatment than Europeans, with a worse class of wounds, seldom cauterised in time to do any good. Liberal feeding is required during the period of treatment, and in the case of poor natives the funds of the Institute have to be drawn upon both for food and railway fares, a fact which might be remembered by the wealthy persons anxious to help their less fortunate fellow creatures. Colonel Semple urges the desirability of going to Kasauli as soon as bitten and getting sanction afterwards, as so much depends on prompt treatment. With a view to prevent the spread of rabies in India, the Director says that to rid India of dogs, jackals and wolves would go a very long way towards freeing the country from rabies, but this he recognises to be an almost impossible undertaking and for several reasons not desirable to attempt. From a practical point of view, the only reasonable thing, he thinks, would be to diminish the number of ownerless and half-starved pariah dogs in the vicinity of cantonments and European settlements, or wherever they were found to be numerous and uncared for. He feels that it would be almost useless to attempt the extirpation of jackals in a country where they are so numerous. The chances are that there are always cases of rabies amongst jackals, and that these animals infect pariah dogs, and these in their turn bite other dogs and human beings. The pariah dogs are the animals responsible for infecting the majority of natives bitten, and also for infecting numbers of European dogs and Europeans in India. Jackals are also responsible in the same way, but to a minor extent. Col. Semple suggests the imposition of a moderate tax on dogs all over the country, and the destruction of those which did not belong to any one in particular, as likely to help to diminish the prevalance of rabies.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR HUGH BARNES speaking in the Legislative Council at Rangoon on Saturday, mentioned that it was practically settled that he would leave Burma in May.

LORD KITCHENER has decided to postpone his shooting trip to Pirbhit, as owing to the winter rains the prospects of shooting are not good. The visit may be made later possibly at the end of March.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 21st January 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 226,551 maunds and Rs. 38,247 in the earnings.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain J. H. Crawford, Commandant H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Body-Guard, and Lady Gertrude Molyneux, sister of the Earl of Sefton.

THE Railway Board cannot get to work until an Act has been passed in the Legislative Council endowing it with the necessary powers of control. A Bill has been drafted with this purpose in view, and will be passed on the 27th instant.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January 1903, Rs. 14,53,10,000; January 1904, Rs. 13,80,67,000; January 1905, Rs. 12,53,66,000.

A DESPATCH from Ormond, Florida, states that Mr. Arthur E. Macdonald, an Englishman, has broken the five-mile world's automobile record, having done the distance in 3 mins. 17 secs., on Jan. 24. A further speed records were made on Jan. 25th. The mile record was beaten three times. The best time was that of Mr. H. L. Bowden, of Boston, who, with a 100 h.p. Mercedes, covered the distance in 34 1-5 sec. His car, however, was over weight, and the prize was won by Mr. Arthur Macdonald, a young Englishman, whose time was 34 2-5 sec.

THE "Tatler" tells why no hymn under 37 is sung at the English church at Monte Carlo. A member of the congregation, a certain English peer, once went to the rooms on Sunday immediately after the morning service and put the maximum on 32, the number of the last hymn. It turned up, and the "inspiration" was widely talked about, as such things are in the frivolous society of the principality. The next Sunday the little church was crowded, and the last hymn being again a low number an unseemly rush to the rooms took place directly it was announced. Curiously enough, the number again turned up and the bank was badly hit. On the following Sunday, the church would not hold all the would-be worshippers, but their ungodly intent was frustrated, as all the hymns were "off the board," and have been so ever since.

THE blissfulness of ignorance is very often a blessing in disguise. In a very interesting report upon the administration of the Egyptian Public Works Department in 1903, we read that it was a critical year in the annals of Egypt. Apparently the danger was considerable, although only a few persons understood the gravity of the situation. Up to June, it appears, the level of the Nile at Khartoum was lower than the lowest level known even in the minimum year of 1900. Sir William Garstin and his able co-adjutors, Mr. Webb and Mr. Verschoyle, agree in holding that a catastrophe was averted only by the aid of the Assouan reservoir—completed a few short months before—without whose storage waters the situation of Northern Egypt would have been precarious in the extreme. With the relief thus afforded, all but 5,000 acres of the arable land of Egypt was cultivated, and the natural effect was to enhance, not merely the values of land, but it may be added the public appreciation of England's guardianship.

A WRITER in the "Times" has been investigating the actual and prospective losses of Lloyd's underwriters on war captures, and he finds that the war premiums taken during 1904 were larger than is generally supposed, and that, after meeting all losses through capture, the surplus remaining for future claims was fully three-fourths of the premiums taken. Since the close of 1904 (states the correspondent) further war premiums on a handsome scale have been received. If all the steamers, both from Europe and from the Pacific ports, which are now on their way to Vladivostock are captured—and the recent arrivals show that this event is most improbable—the war premiums in hand would be exhausted; but the utmost additional liability thrown on war-risk underwriters would not exceed from £4,000 to £5,000 a name. In most cases the individual liability would be much less than this. From these figures it will be obvious that, except as regards isolated and unimportant cases, the capture of all the steamers at present at sea would not cause a greater loss than could be met without embarrassment. "The worst," adds the correspondent, "that in all reasonable probability will happen is that these underwriters, instead of making a large profit, will realise no profit, or possibly make a small loss, on the war-risk accounts."

THE "Times" observes that it is not without significance that labour troubles upon a large scale have to be simultaneously encountered alike in Russia and in Germany, and proceeds:—For in both countries the repressive nature of the political regime converts an economic struggle into a political factor of great, though as yet undeveloped potency. Historians, unfortunately, tell us very little of the undercurrents which mould national destinies. But so far as the student can penetrate below the military and political events which fill the pages of history, and register without explaining the rise and fall of nations, he finds that behind every great movement lie profound, though unchronicled, economic displacements. Both in Germany and in Russia great efforts have been made to secure economic and industrial development. In both countries the object was to strengthen an autocratic government, and the belief was that such a government could indefinitely control the forces it had brought into being. But economic forces work by laws of their own, often in a manner which is very disconcerting to their originators. An industrial Germany cannot be permanently governed in the manner that was possible in an agrarian Germany. An educated people cannot be permanently held in the bondage which an ignorant one endures with patience. Russia and Germany are both experiencing the difficulty of combining the benefits of economic advance with the maintenance of a primitive form of government. The struggle will take different forms to some extent though, as we see at present, the forms may be to some extent very similar. But essentially it is autocracy that is now on its trial in both countries and in both autocratic ambitions in distant lands are complicating the question, and probably hastening the issue.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

NICK'S DIVERSIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 16.

YESTERDAY was mail day, but I had nothing of my letter finished and Sir Thomas Sutherland declined to detain his steamer a single day, for my convenience—a fact I hope you will bear in mind, for here I am in mid-ocean, writing away with an indifferent pen and bad ink so as to be in time to drop your despatch at Port Said. I shall return by way of Odessa and stroll in to see how things are going on at Sevastopol. I have just come to realise that fourteen days make exactly two weeks, and that although it is Friday, to-day, and we have no fish, to-morrow, it is quite likely, will be Saturday. I think, I may say that it will in the ordinary sequence of events. Still it is risky to lay odds on anything in these days, and if by any chance Sunday comes before Saturday, I can add a postcriptum. It was hardly worth while taking ship to tell you this. But other people's money being of no consequence to me, I thought it better to bring my letter as far as the Canal and post it myself rather than have your readers miss their weekly pabulum. It is more important than any other letter can possibly be—for this reason that it is the only one which will tell you anything authentic about the state of affairs in Russia, and explain the action of my friend, the Tsar, in contemplating a strategic movement to Livadia.

When Father Gapon had gathered together his mob and proposed to pay a formal call on Nicholas, the wisest course he could have adopted would have been to wire to me without a moment's delay. Unfortunately the Peterhof Post Officer Orderly's mule was lame in the off-fore and could not be used until the following day. Delays are proverbially dangerous and in this case disastrous consequences accrued. Said Nicholas to the Grand Duke Vladimir, over a matutinal cigarette, "Say, old chap; there is no reply from Prigmus. It is strange. He has never failed me before." Then it transpired that the telegram had not left Peterhof and Vladimir kicked the Master of the Horse, the Chief Equerry and the Knight of the Mule Stalls with his own royal foot and their cries brought out the police. Two regiments of Cossacks sprang out of the subterranean vaults in which they had been congealed and the message came to the Sabine Farm.

"My dear Prigmus," ran the message "what do you advise?"

"Restricted diet and plenty of exercise," I replied, not knowing to what his Majesty referred and imagining it must be his old complaint.

A little later, my ha'penny paper from the Circulating Library came in and I saw what was the matter.

"My bonny boy,"; said I, soliloquising, "poor Nick will think you have deserted him and may do something rash. Better run across to St. Petersburg."

No sooner said than done. I slipped in to say Good bye to the King at Buckingham Palace and searching the larder for something for refreshment by the way, I came across a haunch of venison, a cold turkey, two game pasties, a jugged hare and four Madeira cakes. Slipping these together with four bottles of Pommery into my pocket, I ran across to Victoria and by evening I was making my way up the steps of the Peterhof.

"Hallo," exclaimed Vladimir, "I am so glad you have come. Nick thought he had better go to Livadia that you and he might talk over things quietly. The mob say he has run away. But I give you my word, dear boy he didn't run a single step. Moreover he is not in Livadia but at Tsarkoe Seloe—a name I can never pronounce without sneezing."

"No, he merely waltzed out of sight," said I. "But I am going to say he ran and am going to justify his line of conduct. Some idiot of the ha'penny Press has dubbed him coward and endeavoured to demonstrate that it is cowardly to run. Caitiff, numskull, ooloo!"

I reached Tsarkoe Seloe in time for dinner "Don't trouble to change, Prigglems" said the Tsar as he came to meet me at the gate. "Just sit down as you are. I have much to say. Look here old chap, I did not run away. I wish you to understand that."

"My dear Nicky," I replied, "I know. You ought to have done. To run away used to be considered the height of strategy that the runner might live to fight another day. But Kuropatkin has shown to you time after time that although it is impolite to employ the word "run," it is quite right and proper to retire on your base. How many times has he not wired to you 'Great Tsar, we have this day achieved another successful withdrawal'? You merely followed the traditions of the Russian Army of which you are the head. To adopt the advice of these two-pice scribblers and permit yourself to be murdered by the Revolutionists, put out of the way by the Grand Dukes, or hang yourself would be distinctly unwise. It would but be to pander to an unhealthy appetite for gore and to encourage a form of the diversion which is quite unpleasant to the chief personage in a function of the kind. Royal pomp and pageantry are all very well when there is no chance of a visit from Barnum and Bailey, Fitzgerald, Harmston or even Wombwell's Menagerie. But royal funerals at the present time are a drug in the market. They do not appeal to the public. The gate money would not pay for brass mountings, let alone a name-plate, so take my tip, old chap, and let us have a game of picquet."

"Lud, no;" was Nicholas's reply "I cannot frivol when my poor people are kicking one another's hats about and hacking the buttons off each others' waistcoats."

"No we won't frivol" said I. So after planting two sentries on each window, five on each gate, forty-five regiments of picked men in the stable-yard and seven army corps bivouacking in a complete circle round the palace, we sat down calmly to a quiet rubber of Ricketty Ann, which was followed by a half hour of musical chairs with the children. Then to bed, tired and almost sober.

Really the Tsar is a most estimable gentleman and if he can beat King Edward, Prince George of Greece and the Prince of Wales at a hundred yards' sprint, seems to me it is to his credit, for it is usually the first man in, not the last who gets the Challenge Cup at Gymkhana Sports.

To his reply as to how I would govern Russia I suggested consultation with the Emperor of the United States. While we were talking, up came a merry looking gentleman who gave his name as Dr. John Pollen. I forgot whether he said he had been in Bombay or had friends in Bombay. He had read of your capital and presidency, or something of that kind. He came along carrying a great club. He is a pronounced Russophil, by the way. I did not thank him for the hint he presumed to offer me. "If I were on more intimate terms with the Tsar" he remarked "I should say: Nicholas, I believe in an autocrat but if you continue to be one you auto auto and stick like mad to your seat instead of dividing it among the Grand Dukes." This may or may not have point. I do not know. But when asked for his reasons in writing he propounded a scheme for the governance of the country by a Municipal Commissioner and an executive body of Parsis, of whose names he submitted a list.

It is all very well to criticise a monarch and to call him a poltroon and to say that he has the blood of thousands on his head. If he had—which is impossible—all I can say is that his hair must give a lot of trouble to the court barber as soon as it is considered sufficiently safe for his Majesty to go abroad for his usual Saturday evening shave.

Now I have said my say and it is still but the 30th of February. If the 31st brings any news of moment requiring comment from me a postscript will be added easily.

PRIGMUS.

P. S.—No news of moment has come, but as you will observe, it is just as easy to add a postcript without it.

P. S. S. (2.) Also another postscript. See! What price the new rifle?

P. S. S. (3). Even the best seasoned wood will warp. Been sawing some logs of oak, many centuries old—the stuff we have always had our head made of in my family, since the time of Noah. You will believe me when I say that it warps both inside and out.—P.

TSAR'S DECREE.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

POLAND UNPACIFIED.

POSITION AT PETERSBURG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The fears which were entertained of a renewal of the disturbances at St. Petersburg to-day, proved unfounded. The day passed quietly, the strikers being overawed by the imposing display of military force.

The situation in Poland is still serious.

One hundred thousand men remain on strike at Lodz and fresh troubles are apprehended at Warsaw.

A Decree of the Tsar orders the formation of a Committee to ascertain the causes of the discontent among the workmen and to devise measures to prevent such in future. The Committee will consist of representatives of the Government Departments concerned and representatives of industry and workmen.

LONDON, FEB 13.

A demonstration took place at the Mali Theatre at St. Petersburg last night, men in the audience crying out, "Down with Autocracy" and personal invective against the Tsar. The demonstrators were finally ejected and the performance continued.

NEW LORD WARDEN.

Prince of Wales Appointed.

Lord Curzon has resigned the Wardenship of Cinque Ports and the Prince of Wales succeeds him.

Walmer Castle will no longer be the official residence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, February 12, states:—The Prince of Wales succeeds Lord Curzon in the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. Walmer Castle is abolished as a residence and will be opened to the public.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROYALTY AND INDIA.

The Prince of Wales' Visit.

ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The "Standard" says it is in a position to state H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will leave England towards the end of August to visit India and that definite plans are expected to be made before Lord Curzon goes to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

With Reference to Reuter's message, nothing is yet settled regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. It has long been expected that his Highness would come out next autumn, but no definite news of his plans has yet reached the authorities here.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATIES

The Senate Disagrees with Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

President Roosevelt and the Senate have reached an acute stage of disagreement concerning the Arbitration Treaties which Secretary Hay has laboriously concluded with Japan, Great Britain and several other European, Powers, the Senate disregarding the strong pressure of President Roosevelt, inserted an amendment which was passed by 50 to 9 votes securing its right to intervene before any question is submitted to arbitration.

Consequently President Roosevelt has resolved to drop the Treaties altogether.

Public opinion apparently endorses the action of the Senate.

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Emperor Receives M. Kossuth.

The Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday gave audience to M. Kossuth at Vienna in connection with the Hungarian crisis.

This is a notable and historical event, it being Kossuth's first entrance into the palace, to pay homage to the Emperor, who condemned to death Kossuth's father.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia with the English Mail of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday (Sunday).

BIG FIRE AT SURAT.

OVER TWO LAKHS OF DAMAGE.

SURAT, FEB. 13.

A great fire broke out after midnight in the shop of one Jinabhai Sevakram in Zampa Bazar. The fire spread over the whole bazar and Bhajivala's Poll and Toddykhana. More than 80 shops and 45 Bheras' buildings have been burnt down, with goods of an estimated value of more than two lakhs of rupees.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALTIC SQUADRONS.

Insubordinate Crews.

JAPAN ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The third Baltic squadron has been ordered to be ready to sail immediately.

Reuter wires from Zanzibar that the Governor Herr Goetzen has requested five Russian cruisers which had anchored in German waters near Daressalam to leave. The Russians complied.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

A certain amount of insubordination prevails in the third Baltic Squadron and a sailor was shot on Saturday for stabbing a lieutenant.

The Japanese Government has placed an urgent order for fifty locomotives in Glasgow.

BRITISH OFFICER MURDERED.

STABBED BY A MAHSUD.

THE MURDERER CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

I regret to record the murder of another British Officer on the Waziristan border.

It appears that last Saturday night, a Mahsud Sepoy of the South Waziristan Militia made his way into the Officers' mess at Wana armed with a bayonet with which he fatally stabbed Lieutenant-Colonel Harman who commanded at the time.

Captain Plant, who was in the room, closed with the murderer and arrested him before any further mischief had been done.

LORD LAMINGTON IN CALCUTTA.

Lord Lamington and party arrived here by train this morning and were received with the usual formalities. His Excellency accompanies Lord Curzon on his shooting trip to Assam, leaving Calcutta next Wednesday.

PRINCE LEOPOLD GOES TO BENARES.

His Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg who has been the guest of Lord Curzon here proceeds to-day to Benares.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Kemball and Major Boisragon, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of that regiment vice Colonel Barrett appointed Colonel on the staff, Belgaum.

Major Baugh, 105th infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Sergeant-Major Harvey, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been selected for a 2nd-Lieutenancy in the Wiltshire Regiment,

Captain Griffith, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Whitehurch, 21st Cavalry, is appointed to the Kurram Militia.

Major Warren, 3rd Brahmans, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Major Tytler is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 17th infantry.

R. E. postings:—On the arrival in India, Lieut.-Colonel F. T. Anderson and Major H.N. Dumbleton are posted to the Military Works Services, Secunderabad Division; Major J. Dallas to the Western Command as Commanding the Royal Engineers, Poona District and Lieut. J.S. Barber to the Karachi Company of the Indian Submarine Mining Company. Major W. T. Digby from leave is posted to the Military Works Services, Western Command.

THE POONA SHOOTING CASE.

THE WOMEN DEPORTED.

POONA, FEB. 13.

At a meeting of the Cantonment Committee at which Colonel Fitzgerald presided, it is intimated that Annetta Chirella and Elizabeth Jones, the two European women primarily concerned in the shooting case in which Private Walker of the East Lancashire regiment was recently acquitted by the Sessions Court, have been deported from Poona.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

THE MOSCOW COUNCIL.

LONDON, 19th Jan.—The Moscow Municipal Council has carried Resolutions urging that arms be not used against women and children, or against students and workmen who are themselves peaceable. Also that workmen be permitted to organise peaceful strikes and be conceded the right of meeting as trade unions.

There are now 100,000 strikers at Warsaw, and a further 100,000 at Lodz, where the strike is general and where the Police stopped a Socialist Meeting but not before killing and wounding many.

A RUSSIAN CRUISER SIGHTED.

Adelaide, 29th Jan.—The White Star liner Cufic, which arrived from Liverpool last Friday, fell in with a Russian man-of war on the 2nd January. Just before reaching the latitude of the Cape, the Cufic overtook the large German steamer Bulgaria, apparently laden with coal, and at 8 o'clock on the same night, the White Star liner was herself overtaken by a Russian cruiser which, on coming within hailing distance, reduced her speed and kept in line with the Cufic all night. At 6 o'clock next morning the Russian signalled the Cufic to show her ensign. The Cufic complied with the request, and the Cruiser then steamed across the Cufic's stern, apparently to ascertain her port of registry. This operation seemed to give satisfaction to the Russian, which thereupon left. In the opinion of the Cufic's Officers, the Bulgaria was being escorted by the cruiser.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE KOLAR GOLDFIELD.

IS IT BECOMING EXHAUSTED?

THE RESERVED AREA.

When recently reviewing the last Annual Report of the Champion Reef Goldmining Company we remarked how good a thing it would be for India if a few more Champion Reefs were discovered. Fourteen millions sterling of gold extracted, and six millions paid as dividends to shareholders is a record even in gold-mining. We ventured to hope that perhaps after fourteen years of successful work carried out on this wondrously rich gold-reef, the directors would be in a position to tell us how long this very desirable state of things might be expected to last. Apparently the responsible managers of the companies working the Champion lode have arrived at a decision in this matter, as we find them shutting down the mining work of two of the Companies which were believed to be at work on a continuation of the strike of this reef. "The Mining World" of the 25th November last, tells us that the Nine Reefs and Road Block Mining Campanies under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons have closed their works in Kolar, and are looking out for other mining land in South India. It may be remembered that not so long ago the Mysore Reefs Company under the same management abandoned its mines on the Kolar Goldfield and secured a gold-mining lease in Egypt.

The closing of these properties on the Kolar Field and their search for land outside the Mysore Province is likely to have a bad effect on the mining industry in Mysore as this seeking after mining land elsewhere can be construed to spell the possible exhaustion of the Field. At the present moment the Kolar Field offers peculiar facilities for cheap mining. The Mysore Government has constructed at its own cost a branch line of railway running through the various mining camps and connecting them with the port of Madras. It has also supplied the mines with electric power at one-third the cost of steam-generated power. Water another essential of mining, has also been furnished by the same Government at a low cost to the various Companies from the extensive reservoir and pumping station recently constructed near the Kolar Goldfield. Gold-mining at the present moment can be carried out at one-half the cost of similar works in any new goldfield in India. If, then, the people who have the most experience of Kolar, who have extracted twenty-three millions sterling of gold from its reefs, who have paid their shareholders twelve million pounds in dividends—if these people advise their employers to abandon their holdings on the Field and look for land elsewhere, it must be for cogent reasons indeed.

Should the Kolar mines be abandoned, the chief sufferer would be the Mysore Government. At present the direct revenue it derives from Kolar is more than enough to pay the subsidy of thirty-five lakhs of rupees due to the Indian Government. Approximately the Mysore Government gets annually sixteen lakhs of rupees from the royalty on the gold produced; eighteen lakhs from its electric power supply; three lakhs from the abkari revenue of the field and it will get about three lakhs from the Betamangalam water supply. The ten miles of branch railway through the Kolar Gold field—at present worked by the Madras Railway—yields ten per cent on the capital outlay. The Kolar mines take a very large amount of timber from the Government forests, and also give steady employment to some forty thousand Mysoreans. In addition, then to the capital cost of the railway, electric works and water-supply which aggregate nearly two crores of rupees, the Mysore Government would stand to lose nearly forty lakhs per annum of direct revenue should the Kolar Goldfield be abandoned. It will be seen, therefore, how serious it would be to the Mysore Government, if there were a sudden stoppage of the very large amount of revenue it now derives from these fields.

The question naturally arises then, is there reason to believe that the Kolar Goldfield is approaching exhaustion? If not, why are companies giving up their holdings in Kolar and seeking lands elsewhere. The only map of the field published by the Mysore Government is that issued by the Chief Inspector of Mines in his report for the year 1899. From that it will be seen that practically two-thirds of the known auriferous belt was reserved by the Mysore Government, and the leases granted for mining purposes covered about one-third of the belt to the south end of the field. Early in 1899, the Government of Mysore in a notification in its "Gazette" called for tenders for mining blocks over this reserved area, thus showing that it believed these lands to be very valuable, and hence asked special terms for a mining concession. Some dozen or more tenders were received, but up to date not a single lease has been granted on this reserved area. We have repeatedly called attention to the great delay on the part of the Mysore Durbar in disposing of these applications, and the hardship entailed on tenderers by the Government retaining the deposit of one thousand rupees per square mile and compelling them to maintain negotiations for guaranteeing £ 10,000 of capital for working the block as soon as the lease was granted. Seven years have now elapsed since those tenders were sent in, and the applicants have not yet received their leases. Owing to this great delay on the part of the Mysore Government, no prospecting has been done on this reserved portion of the Kolar belt, so that no one knows what its capabilities are, and it is as much virgin soil to-day as it was twenty-five years ago when the south end of the field was first opened up. The blocks for which leases have been granted, at the south end of the Kolar belt, have all been more or less tested. Some, like the Mysore Champion Reefs Ooregum and Nundydroog mines, have been proved wonderfully rich. Others like the Kolar Central, Mysore Reefs, Nine Reefs and Road Block were found to be poor. Naturally the latter have been abandoned, and since no other lands are available, owing to the leases not being forthcoming, those Companies having funds must look elsewhere for mining properties. Briefly stated, then, the position is not that the Kolar Field is approaching exhaustion, or that existing Companies have been induced by the fear of that to seek land elsewhere, but that the Mysore Government has practically locked up two-thirds of the field by its long delay in granting leases, and that furthermore very little is known of this unexplored portion by private individuals. If the Mysore Government has information proving the value of this portion of the auriferous belt, such information has not been made public. Even if leases to work the unexplored tract were granted immediately some years must elapse before the value of this part of the field can be determined. The Government of Mysore, which benefits so largely from the mining industry at Kolar, ought to see how seriously the finances of the State would suffer if from any preventable cause the mines were shut down. In addition to offering special facilities to prospectors to develop the reserved portion, it ought at once to make an exhaustive survey of these lands and give the utmost publicity to the information it obtains as to their mining capabilities.—"Pioneer."

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH A DACOIT.

MR. JOHN R. MANNERS, of Regulas, Mallukolle, writes as follows to the "Times of Ceylon":—

The following brief account of my nephew's—Bertie Manners'—recent rough and tumble with dacoits in India may be of some use to you. He was asleep in his tent, and at about 1 a.m. he was awakened by hearing a noise. He looked up and found four men removing his things. He jumped out of bed, and with no weapon in his hand went for them. They dropped the things they were looting and bolted in different directions. After a long and fast sprint, my nephew caught up and tackled a great burly fellow, who gave him a nasty stab in the neck with a knife which nearly severed the artery, another deep one in the stomach and finally the knife was driven clean through his left hand and was left sticking there. This caused my nephew to let go, and away went his assailant and was not caught. The wound in the neck will leave an ugly scar. Luckily no tendons were severed in his hand. Thanks to youth and health he is making a wonderful recovery. The dacoits on entering the tent took the precaution of drawing his sword from its scabbard. These beauties are supposed to belong to a gang of robbers called Nagla Dorees, who live in the adjoining district.

SAILANA NOTES.

Five batteries, Royal Field Artillery, have remained at Sailana, for practice in gun-loading firing and target shooting. They will stay for about a fortnight, writes our Sailana correspondent.

Major L. A. Forbes, the Political Agent, Malwa, left this for Neemuch on Wednesday last. The office staff also returned to their Headquarters at Neemuch.

The Military Post Office has been temporarily amalgamated with the Local Branch Office for the period the batteries will be encamped in Sailana.

The weather continues oppressively cold with piercing winds. It is remarkable that in spite of such intense cold the plague has not appeared in Malwa, this year.

THE TOUTING NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Lex" in his letter published in your issue of 10th February does the Acting Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, of the Bombay Small Causes Court, a very great injustice, when he says that, on the first two or three days, Mr. Patel's attitude in regard to the law-touts was different to what it became at a later stage of the inquiry. If your correspondent had been taken behind the scenes of the act that was being played quite in different quarters, your correspondent would have told quite a different, in fact, a reverse story or grievance. As far as I have been able to watch the inquiries from day to day in the Court, I can, without fear of challenge, say that the seemingly different attitude of Mr. Patel at later inquiries was not the outcome of any wish, desire or intention on his part to act more leniently than he did during the earlier period of his inquiries. What actually has happened is this:—In the beginning, the members of the Bar were too willing and glad to boldly come forward and challenge tout after tout as he was called in the witness-box to state on oath why he should not be declared a tout. When some of the so-called "clerks" of some of the pleaders were thus challenged by other pleaders, and these "clerks" were declared touts and placed on the black list, quite a panic took place among the pleaders lest the turn of their own clerks should come, and they at once drew in their horns, and sat quite quiet when more "clerks" were put on their oath. I was present on two consecutive days of the hearing, when the pleaders had thus drawn in their horns. And I can assure you, Sir, that the learned Chief Judge, over and over again turned round to all the pleaders present to come forward and assist him in his inquiry in as bold a manner as on the earlier days of the inquiry. In fact, noticing the reluctance and entire absence of any opposition, Mr. Rustomji Patel went to the length of openly inquiring if any one in Court knew, or had anything to say, against the men that were put in the box. And as no challenges were forthcoming, the learned Judge had no alternative but to discharge the notice against some "clerks" who were really touts and were actually known to some of the pleaders present as touts. With so much absence of any regard to a conscientious discharge of their duty to an honourable profession, is it fair, is it just, I ask, to now turn round and say so many bitter and undeserved things against the Chief Judge? To all this, I can add my own personal testimony from what took place when I appeared, on behalf of two clerks, to show cause against their being put on the black list. In open Court, I declared that if one single pleader came forward and had the courage to say that any of my clients was a tout, I would withdraw from my instructions. I went further and said, in open Court, that if any members present were reluctant to take up my challenge, but informed the learned Chief Judge in his chambers that any of my clients were touts, and on the Chief Judge informing me of this in open Court, I offered, even under such circumstances, to withdraw. Before taking up the cases of the two men my distinct agreement with them was that if even one pleader came forward and challenged my client I would withdraw, and it was on this distinct understanding, I had accepted briefs for them. And what followed? Why, as soon as the notices against the two men were discharged, more than one pleader informed me, with a "sang froid," unworthy of an honourable profession that they knew both my clients were touts; but that they did not wish to come forward and say so. And yet Sir, your correspondent, possibly in ignorance of what was taking place behind the scenes, now hastens into your columns with what he must now know to be an unjust and a most undeserved grievance against the attitude of the learned Chief Judge, than whom, if the Bar knew better, no Judge could be doing his duty more fearlessly than Mr. Patel has been doing all throughout the inquiry into most disgraceful and dishonourable practices that have been rampant for the past ever so many years, ruining the prospects of not a few bright, intelligent pleaders, who have hitherto done their best to fight against these pernicious practices, of course, to the detriment of their professional gains. I now hope your correspondent will make inquiries and offer an apology for an undeserved rebuke which—however unwillingly—his letter carried, when read without the light of the true state of affairs and of what was taking place behind the scenes amongst the pleaders themselves. As I learnt that the pleaders felt reluctant to come forward in open Court, I have suggested to the Chief Judge an inquiry in chambers, so that there need not be any reporting of the proceedings in newspapers, although, I for one would like the whole of this debasing, demoralising, this scandalous state of affairs, prevalent for the past many years, to come to light so that the delinquents of the Bar may be held up to a very just and deserved ridicule and ignominy.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 10. M. M. MURZBAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter of your correspondent "Lex" in your issue of Friday last, I may say that no one is more anxious than Mr. R. M. Patel, the learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, to get rid of the touts in whatever guise they may be making desperate efforts to survive. It is a matter of regret that he is not assisted by the Bar as he should be in the inquiry. With only a few honourable exceptions, the pleaders are apathetic in the matter wishing from their heart of hearts to perpetuate the nuisance if possible. If they boldly told the learned Judge that certain persons, to whom notices had been issued to show cause why they should not be proclaimed touts, were really touts, to the best of their knowledge or by repute, the inquiry would be considerably facilitated. An attempt is being made on the part of some of the pleaders to save those who feed them with work and who have been given employment by them under the decent name of "clerks," but who are really speaking touts. It is desirable that these pests should be removed also. It is rumoured that some of the pleaders are going to apply that each one of their fraternity should be allowed the assistance of one tout or clerk!—at least under the convenient pseudonym of clerk. This would lead to defeating the object, the learned Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins has in view in applying the Legal Practitioners' Act to this Presidency and which Mr. Patel has been loyally supporting. I feel confident this scandalous proposal of one man one tout will not be encouraged by the authorities. The sooner it is exposed the better for the honour of the profession.—Yours, &c.,

ETIQUETTE.

THE HYDERABAD FINANCES.

It is not difficult to form a guess at the sort of reasons that have prompted the Bengali Press to open a spirited attack upon the financial administration of Mr. Casson Walker at Hyderabad, says the "Pioneer." On the application of the Nizam, who felt that he required the services of a British officer in that department, Mr. Walker was selected to take charge of the finances of the State in November 1901. The appointment being a three years' one expired in November last, but the Nizam asked to be allowed to retain Mr. Walker until the 31st March. It is easy to understand that there are many interests at Hyderabad which are radically opposed to an orderly and methodical administration of the finances, and that these are anxious to do all they can to stop another extension or to prevent the appointment of another British officer as Financial Adviser. There is nothing surprising, therefore, in finding that the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" considers that Mr. Walker's management of the Hyderabad finances has been disastrous and that his chief aim is to find places for Europeans. But the criticism comes too late. The fact is that his Highness the Nizam, who takes a different view of the question from the Bengali Press, has asked Mr. Walker to renew his engagements with the State for another three years, when he returns from the furlough which he is taking at the end of next month. And so the matter rests really for the present with Mr. Walker himself.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

BOMBAY ROADS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie proposed:—"That the Commissioner be asked to report on the present organisation of the Department in charge of the maintenance of the roads in the City—whether he considers the existing arrangement adequate for the purpose of securing efficiency and economy, and if not, what changes he would propose and the cost thereof. He said efficient and competent inspectors should be employed to supervise road works in order that they might be carried out without any delays and with the least inconvenience to traffic. He invariably found some sort of obstacle at that dangerous corner at the French Bridge. In another part of the road he found a hydrant open for four days.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE FORT.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia, seconded by Dr. Katrak the following resolution was carried:—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the Corporation Resolution dated the 27th August 1902, and he be requested to remind the City Improvement Trust of the official representation for the improvement of insanitary areas in A Ward made to them by him on behalf of the Municipal Corporation about 18 months ago, with a pressing request to them to expedite the improvements suggested in the said official representation without further delay, as a large number of plague cases is observed this year also in the said insanitary areas, notwithstanding the decrease of population by about 30 per cent. since the advent of plague in the City.

DUST NUISANCE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved: 'That the Commissioner be requested to report whether, with a view to keep the roads in proper condition and to prevent dust nuisance arising from the use of sand, &c., in the metalling of roads, it is not desirable to revert to the use of sandstone as used to be done before the passing of Standing Committee Resolution dated the 29th April 1890 and, if so, whether it would not be possible to acquire sites for the purposes of excavation and to have the work of excavation carried out by Municipal Agency with such sanitary precautions as to obviate any nuisance." He said that though it was generally admitted that the roads were now kept in better condition than they were before, he did not think the material used at present had the same binding properties as sandstone. He considered it would be possible for the Municipality to quarry its own sandstone in the city.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Unwalla opposed the motion. He said excavation of quarry within the limits of the city would badly affect the sanitation of the city. The quarry holes in the Mahim District had resulted in the increase of malarial fever.

Dr Sukhia said quarry holes would draw off the sub-soil water from their neighbourhood and would thus improve the sanitary condition of the locality. The danger of malaria would be averted by treating the water in the holes with kerosine-oil.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee on the subject of the draft license proposed to be granted by Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company for electric light and power in connection with the purchase of the Bombay Tramways. The Committee in their report stated that they had carefully considered in consultation with the Commissioner and the Municipal Solicitor, a letter from Government on the subject and that they were of opinion that the draft license as now revised was free from objection.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the report be approved and adopted. He said the report, though very brief, gave a very satisfactory solution of a difficult question.

The proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

ARE EXHIBITIONS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The malady of India is variously diagnosed and different prescriptions recommended from time to time for its eradication. One pins his faith on religious revival, another on social reform, a third on political agitation, a fourth on industrial awakening and a fifth upon the simultaneous action of these all. Helpless India! Too many cooks spoil a dish, so goes the saying; and it will be considered fortunate if this number of schemes for India's regeneration would remain fixed and not go on increasing each coming year by fresh additions. This, however, is beside the point. At present, happily for us, a consensus of opinion has been arrived at by our leaders, that India's salvation is to be sought on industrial lines only. They have, however, kindly given the people to understand that efforts in other directions are not to be left to take care of themselves. Arguments advanced in support of this new policy are that in this century a commercial era has dawned upon the whole world and that India can be made to hold her own if her industries will be so far pushed as to enable her to compete in the commercial race with other nations. Whether this reasoning of the industrial propagandist is a sound one or otherwise, it is not my business to see. The only thing which concerns me at present is to consider with what thoroughness and farsightedness, methods are pursued by them for their object in view.

In this light, therefore, I enter upon the analysis of the Exhibition idea and its ultimate effect on the industrial development. It is announced from all quarters that the Bombay Exhibition was a unique success. To put in a nutshell the comparative success of the exhibitions in different places, they all appeared in the nakedness of their infancy, while that in Bombay, in all its gorgeousness of full youth. Well, the success of the Bombay Exhibition has been an undisputed fact. But here I shall stop to consider in what, this so much vaunted success of the Exhibition consists. Has it achieved any substantial industrial gain? Let me quote the words of Sir James Monteath. On the occasion of the final closing ceremony of the Exhibition, he said: "The wealthier classes had seen best specimens of workmanship and the working classes had seen products of a quality of which they had not previously dreamed."

Very splendid achievements indeed at a cost of nearly three lakhs of rupees! Another solid feature held forth to the world with pride was its financial success. After covering all the expenses it has left a very handsome sum in the hands of its organizers. This kind of financial success would have been a matter for no small glorification, had this exhibition been arranged as a commercial enterprise by a body of adventurous speculators. Our exhibitions are solely held in the industrial interests of our country, and therefore their financial success does not count for much. Viewed in this light the Bombay Exhibition does not give any ground for patting our own backs.

Now I shall turn to another phase of the Exhibitions and see if their holding is a step in a right direction in such a woefully backward country as India. If the ways and methods of the industrially-advanced countries of the world are to be our guides of any utility, then our Exhibitions are right things only in wrong places! It is not known in the industrial history of any country of exhibitions having been made a basis for the superstructure of industries. On the contrary industries have been always crowned by exhibitions. Exhibitions are quite natural in the gradual order of things when a solid industrial fabric is once erected on an equally solid foundation. But to begin by exhibitions as the A, B C, in the industrial regeneration of a country is like beginning at the end. Exhibitions can never instil life into dead and decayed industries, but can contribute to the well-being of a life if it is there. How this plain view of the matter should have escaped the notice of the great promoters of the exhibition scheme, looks strange! Capital is the very life-blood of industries, and it is in capital and capital alone, that India is so deplorably deficient. If it is forthcoming, India will make marvellously large strides in industrial advancement. Had this Exhibition been brought about for the passing of a few idle hours of a chosen few, there would have been no necessity for such a piece of outspoken and rather unpleasant criticism; but as it is held forth as a panacea for all present and prospective ills of India, a strong protest is needed, be it from however humble a source.—Yours, &c.

Malwan, Feby. 10, S. V. KUNTE.

In the "Quarterly Review" Miss Edith Sichel contributes some biographical notes on the late Canon Alager. He had a very pretty wit. On one occasion at a dinner party he spilt some wine upon the table. You would never have expected me to show such disrespect for the cloth, he at once said apologetically to his hostess. Talking of an impecunious gentleman who had married a coloured heiress and did not get on with her. It seems a pity, he remarked, that he should quarrel with his bread and butter, even though it is brown.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

ROWING AT THE 'VARSITIES.

WINTER SEA ANGLING.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Though the comparatively mild weather of Friday justified the hope that Rugby football would be possible on most of the Metropolitan grounds on Saturday, the thaw did not prove sufficiently pronounced to render the fields playable. Play would, however, have been practicable at the Rectory Field had the Blackheath club taken timely precautions in the matter of protecting the pitch. Straw had actually been purchased for the purpose, but was not utilised in time. This was most unfortunate, for the match with Richmond promised to produce one of the best club games of the London season, while interest in the meeting of the two senior clubs was all the greater by reason of the fact that the first match had been abandoned at half-time through fog. It seems hardly probable that the clubs will arrange an extra match.

Though Rugby football was out of the question in London and the south generally, the frost did not extend north of Yorkshire. Indeed, in Scotland there was no frost at all, and all the matches down for decision were played under ideal conditions from the "footer" point of view. The most interesting and important game in the north was the match at North Shields between Durham and Northumberland. This match proved a very stiff struggle in the first half, neither side being able to claim any advantage. In the second half, however, Durham established the superiority which they had been expected to show and in the end won by 11 points to 5. Though each side only crossed the other's line once, and Durham owed their victory to two penalty goals, the winners were undoubtedly the superior side. A significant feature of the match was the eleventh-hour appearence of Simpson for Northumberland. The international wing three did not intend to play, but yielded to pressure, and at the last moment played in place of Hutchinson. This seems to indicate that Simpson will play against Ireland if selected, and has been approached by the "powers" in the matter.

Much the most interesting of the club matches actually played on Saturday was the game between the Watsonians and Glasgow Academicals at Edinburgh. Interest in this game was far from being confined to Scotland, for the Academicals have such an extraordinary record for the season that their "doings" are followed in England, Ireland and Wales. Up to Saturday they had won all their matches, and had scored 190 points to 13. The Watsonians have a particularly powerful pack, who were animated with the determination of using their last foot-ounce of physical energy in the prevention of an Academical win. They nearly succeeded, for there was no scoring until the last two minutes of a fierce forward fight. Then W. L. Russell forced his way over from a line-out. The Academicals thus won by a try, and retained their unique record of an unbroken sequence of successes for the season. Swansea is the only other undefeated club of note in the United Kingdom, but Swansea have not won all their matches. It is just probable that the Scottish and Welsh champions may meet in London on the Monday after the match between England and Scotland. Richmond have at present the refusal of a game with the Academicals; should the Surrey club decide not to accept the Academical offer, then Swansea will be approached with a view of a game at Queen's Club.

Though a number of football matches under both codes had to be abandoned on Saturday on account of the hard state of the ground, all the important League games were decided. No matter how unkind the elements are, it takes a good deal to prevent a League match from being played. Fog, of course, is always sufficient to cause a postponement, but, in these days, when there is such a congestion of "big" fixtures, the postponement of a match causes no end of trouble. In a number of cases on Saturday the ground was palpably unfit, for the frost had rendered the turf extremely dangerous. Fortunately, however, though a few nasty "spills" are reported, nothing serious occurred. A more interesting fixture list than that gone through on Saturday it would be difficult to find. Perhaps the greatest game of all was the meeting of Newcastle United, the leaders in the first division of the League, and Small Heath, who, despite their change of name, seem to stick to their old title. With the advantage of playing at home, it seemed almost foolish to suggest that the United would suffer defeat. But defeated they were though the score against them was only a goal. This brings the Tynesiders' total of defeats up to half-a-dozen, but they still have the satisfaction of being in a better position than any of their opponents, for although on level terms with three other clubs, so far as points are concerned, they have played a game less than one of the teams, and two games less than the others. By their success, Small Heath have once again given proof of what a great side they are. The Birmingham team are gradually but surely working their way to the head, a position which it will cause no one surprise to see them attain.

It is somewhat curious that Sheffield United should also have suffered defeat at home. Their opponents, Manchester City, made no mistake as to the result, for the only three goals of the match were scored by the visitors. This is a nasty setback for the Sheffield club, for they could ill afford this failure. Bury must be dubbed the "surprise" team of the season. For the first three months nothing went right for them, and their supporters had almost given them up as hopeless. But a great change has come o'er the scene. Bury have only to maintain their present form to be sure of another season with the seniors. On Saturday they successfully resisted the attacks of the Sunderland team, and sent the Wearsiders away with a 1—0 defeat written against their record. It was a bitter pill for the great Sunderland players to swallow. Just to prove that their form of late was not the best they could show, Sheffield Wednesday went to Birmingham, and there got the better of Aston Villa by two goals to nil. In spite of their run of disasters, the Wednesday have by no means given up all hopes of retaining the championship. As things are progressing, there is going to be a great fight among seven or eight clubs for the honours. Woolwich Arsenal are in a bad way. Instead of climbing the tree, they are gradually slipping away from the prominent position they threatened to hold a little while ago. Their defeat on Saturday at Wolver-hampton came as a most unpleasant shock to their supporters. It is not so long ago when the Plumstead team was looked upon as a great side and the manner in which they contested their games with the leading clubs justified a big opinion of their merits. But it is certain that they cannot be regarded as a great side just now.

The struggle to escape reduction at the close promises to be as exciting as the fight for supremacy. It is somewhat curious to find both the Notts combinations occupying the positions they do. The County are actually at the end, while the Foresters are not much better off. By a curious coincidence not a solitary goal was scored in the games in which these two clubs were engaged. The County met Stoke, another side in danger of reduction, at Nottingham, the game ending in a pointless draw, while a similar result was arrived at in the game at Blackburn, where the "Foresters" were on a visit to the Blackburn Rovers. A good many changes may, of course, take place in the next three months, but there is no getting away from the fact that both of th Nottingham combinations will have to struggle hard to remain with the seniors. Middlesbrough are in the same boat, but on Saturday they gave proof that they are capable of good things, a fact which Derby County

realised, for the latter had to leave the neighbourhood of Middlesbrough with a two—nil defeat to think about.

The Fulham team are to be congratulated on their success over Manchester United in their Cup tie. It may be said with safety that if the London men had been just defeated yesterday instead of just winning they would have experienced very hard lines. On each of the three occasions when these two teams have met to decide this tie, the first time at Manchester, the second at Fulham, and the third at Birmingham, Fulham gave ample proof that as a team of Cup fighters they must be ranked among the best. Yesterday's game apparently did not attract much attention in the Birmingham district, for the attendance numbered between six and seven thousand, a different state of affairs to that at Fulham last Wednesday. On the play yesterday the London team thoroughly deserved their victory. They were the brighter side altogether, and but for some more capital keeping on the part of Moger, the winners' score would have been considerably larger. Fulham now have to meet Reading in the first round of the competition proper on February 4.

The following is the relative position of the clubs in the first division of the League to date :—

	Goals.					
Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agst.	Pts.
Newcastle United	22	14	6	2	41	19	30
Everton	23	13	6	4	42	25	30
Sunderland	24	13	7	4	44	30	30
Sheffield United	24	14	8	2	44	28	30
Small Heath	22	13	6	3	37	22	29
Manchester City	23	12	6	4	44	24	28
Sheffield Wednesday	23	12	8	3	48	34	27
Aston Villa	24	11	9	4	40	31	26
Preston North End	24	8	9	7	30	32	23
Derby County	25	9	11	5	30	39	23
Woolwich Arsenal	23	8	9	6	24	30	22
Blackburn Rovers	23	8	11	4	32	34	20
Bury	23	8	12	3	37	45	19
Wolverhampton W.	23	8	12	3	35	49	19
Notts Forest	25	6	14	5	30	46	17
Stoke	22	7	13	2	23	45	16
Middlesbrough	22	4	11	7	21	38	15
Notts County	23	3	13	6	20	44	12

The Dark Blues opened final boat-race practice under difficulties last week. The Isis was ice-bound hence operations were transferred to Henley where much excellent work has been got through subsequently. Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher had the crew in charge, and it is hoped he will act as mentor up to the eventful April 1. The order has remained unchanged throughout, as follows.—R. W. Somers-Smith (Merton) (bow), C. Harrison-Jones (St. John's) R. S. Graham (Pembroke), L. R. Gatehouse (Magdalen), P. C. Underhill (Brasenose). A. R. Balfour (University), A. R. Graham (Balliol), H. C. Bucknell (Merton) (stroke), L. Stedall (Merton) (cox). Of these, Graham, Balfour, Underhill, and Somer-Smith are Old Blues, Harrison-Jones and Graham seniors, and Gatehouse and Bucknell freshmen. The last-named, it will be remembered, stroked both the winning Eton and Trial Eights crews last year. As at present constituted, the crew appears fairly evenly balanced. Avoirdupois is one of its strong points. Very fair form has been shown so far, too, although their watermanship has been severely tested on many occasions. Some surprise has been evinced at the non-inclusion of E. P. Evans (the Blue), L. E. Jones (the 1904 captain of boats at Eton), and others and further changes are expected shortly. If the Isis is clear to-day, practice will be resumed on home waters. Otherwise, continued sojourn at Henley will be necessitated. Following precedent, the crew will again appear on Upper Thames waters early in March immediately before their advent to Putney.

The Light Blues' second week's practice was badly hampered by the frost. On Monday they could not get afloat at all, and on several days only as far as the Big Horse Grind. Better conditions prevailed on Friday and Saturday, and a lot of strong work was got through under the advice of Messrs. Escombe and Edwards-Moss. Drastic changes have already been made, only A. L. Lawrence, of the Blues, retaining his seat during the week. Other notable oarsmen engaged were G. D. Cochrane (the Old Etonian), M. Donaldson (winner of the Colquhouns), F. R. Winthrop-Smith, A. C. Hutchinson (Trinity Hall), and C. H. S. Taylor (who stroked one of this year's Trials). There are plenty of good heavy-weights this year, and another very powerful representative crew is assured thus early. On the whole, the rowing is exceptionally sound at this stage. The chief faults are poor leg-work and a tendency to shortness, but wholesale changes are expected to-day. The Blues, President Sanger, R. V. Powell, and B. C. Johnstone, at least, will take their places, while a trial may be given to D. P. Wormald (of last year's Eton eight), I understand. Other Blues eligible are ex-President Thomas, H. D. Gillies, and M. V. Smith, and a rumour is afloat that the first-named is to be pressed into service again. His inclusion would greatly strengthen the boat, of course, but I am assured that, unless downright imperative, he will not be called upon. Whether (if wanted) Gillies will be back from New Zealand in time to assist again is a moot point. It is doubtful. The Cantabs, too, will go to Henley early in March, as the guests of Sir John Edwards-Moss, I understand immediately before their migration to Putney. Here Mr. C. W. H. Taylor will have them in charge.

Practice for the Isthmian tussels on the Isis and Cam is now going on in real earnest. The Oxford races are fixed for February 16 to 22, and most of the crews are now in training. Some few, notably University, Merton, Exeter, Trinity, &c., have already commenced long-course work, and others are following suit this week. The material appears fully average, and, for one thing, there is less "bucket" than usual at this stage. The Cambridge races are fixed for March 1 to 4, which gives the crews more time. Tub-pair work is now the order of the day in the main but several colleges have got good eights at work. As at Oxford, the prospects are good. Utter novices are much in evidence, of course, but there appears to be a greater proportion of trained oarsmen—i.e. men who have used an oar before—than for sometime past.

Signs are not wanting that the end of the winter sea-angling season has been reached, for very indifferent sport has been met with at most resorts this past fortnight. In many parts the silver whiting have taken their departure, presumably for the breeding grounds. The silvery fish make a late stay in the Downs, but a recent communication from Deal was to the effect that it was feared that the whiting had also left that portion of the coast. The frosts and gales have doubtless been the cause of the whiting here making for the deep sea earlier than would have been the case had fine weather been experienced. In other year's silver whitting have been taken later than this off Deal. The whiting have now vacated the sand banks along the Sussex Coast, and no one of the fish are left in the Yarmouth or Lowestoft waters—at least this is the experience of rod-anglers. A few cod and colding are still about, but they, too, will soon be off, and the angler can place aside his rod until the time for spring "pollacking" comes round. The whiting and cod season, taken on the whole, has not been a good one, the fish being much scarcer in sheltered waters than during the previous season. The unfavourable winds, have also interfered a great deal with angling from boats, the best grounds, in consequence, often being inaccessible. One of the heaviest rod-caught cod of the season was secured at Great Yarmouth. It scaled 26lbs. A number of new clubs have been formed in connection with sea angling during the past year, and the popularity of the sport continues unabated.

BOTANY IN MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any one connected with the University or the Grant Medical College let us know the reason why Botany is one of the subjects for a medical student? Is it absolutely necessary for a medical practitioner, and how many of our doctors practising in Bombay know this subject at present? I do not understand why the University does not appoint "doctors" only as examiners in this subject as it does for other subjects.

My humble opinion is, and so far as I know so is the opinion of Dr. Powell, Professor of Botany at the Grant Medical College, that Botany should be now done away with in the case of medical students. Any how this is a question worth discussing in the interests of medical students.—Yours, &c.

WELL-WISHER.

6 12th February 1905.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A PARSI BARRISTER.

ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the following case was tried before his Lordship and a Special Jury.

Shapurjee Cowasjee Sanjana, formerly a member of the Bombay Bar, was charged with conspiring with Jadhavjee Parmanand Kalianjee Mowjee, Merwanjee N. Saklatwalla, Rustomjee Banatwalla, and Krishna Govind Yadhav, to forge a document purporting to be the will of Purshotum Ladha in April 1900; with instigating Krishna Yadhav to forge the will; and with abetment of using as genuine a forged document. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Thomas Sharples, Foreman.

Mr. Shantaram Jaganath	Mr. A. L. Coverton
Mr. W. E. Crum	Mr. Peter J. Arnot
Mr. Phiroze D. Lam	Mr. D. P. Batha
Mr. S. G. Sathe	Mr. E. Meyers.

Mr. Bahadurjee, in addressing the jury, stated the main facts of the case. Purshotum Ladha, a Lohana by caste, whose will was said to have been forged, died at Walkeshwar in March 1900. Before his death, Jadhavjee Parmanand, his confidential mehta, wanted him to sign and execute a draft will which he had prepared, but Purshotum had refused to do so. After Purshotum's death, his father-in-law, Mathuradas Kaliyanjee, applied on behalf of his widowed daughter, Manekbai, a minor, for letters of administration to the estate of Purshotum. Whilst the application was pending, Mathuradas received an anonymous letter, and acting upon information given in it, he went to Poona in company of one Balajee Krishna Bhoite and his servant named Jadhram. There he had an interview with Krishna Govind Yadhav, the person who had actually forged the will. Yadhav gave some information to Mathuradas, and also handed to him a packet of documents, containing among others a portion of a book belonging to Purshotum Ladha, with the latter's genuine handwriting and signatures in it, and also a document in the hand-writing of Jadhavjee Parmanand, which formed a portion of the alleged forged will. Mathuradas returned to Bombay with these documents and obtained his solicitor's advice. The story which Yadhav would give in connection with the alleged forged will was this. He first met the accused in April 1900, in the Small Causes Court at Poona in a case in which the accused was engaged for the plaintiff. On the conclusion of the case, the accused went to his house, and as a result of what then transpired between them, the accused brought him down to Bombay, and took him to his house in Mody Khana. There, after a consultation with Jadhavjee Purmanand, the accused asked Yadhav whether he would do a certain job for them. Yadhav agreed to do it, and on that occasion he was paid Rs. 5 and sent away. On the evening of the same day Yadhav was again taken to the accused's house where the accused and Jadhavjee promised to pay Rs. 200 to Yadhav on his undertaking to forge a will. They gave him specimens of the genuine handwriting of the deceased Purshotum Ladha, and also the draft of a will, which purported to be the will of Purshotum Ladha. They asked Yadhav to forge a will in terms of this document. The accused went to Poona with these papers and returned a few days later with a forged will. They again met at the accused's house, and after inspecting the document, the accused and Jadhavjee said that the signature on the forged will was not properly made and asked him to forge another will. Yadhav again went to Poona, forged a second will, and returned to Bombay. But when he gave it to the accused and Jadhavjee, the accused said he had brought it rather too late, and offered to pay him Rs. 25 instead, of Rs. 200, as originally promised. Yadhav declined to accept the amount and went away apparently much annoyed, for it was soon after this that he wrote the anonymous letter to Mathuradas. Counsel further said that before the first forged will was handed back to Yadhav, Devkaran Moghjee's signature was put on it as an attesting witness, and in forging the second will, Yadhav forged the signature of Devkaran also. On receiving the second will, the accused sent for Banatwalla and asked him to attest it. This was done. On the 16th June, Jadhavjee filed his petition for probate, and put forward the will which had been thus forged. Mathuradas filed a caveat, and the proceedings ended in the will being declared a forgery by the High Court, which also granted sanction for the prosecution of certain persons for forgery. Among others the accused was also arrested. He subsequently took Mr. Brown in and Mr. Sloane, police officers in charge of the case, to his house and gave up certain documents, containing among others the first forged will and the portion of the book containing Purshotam Ladha's genuine handwriting. The accused was placed along with others before a Magistrate, and was let out on bail. But at the second hearing of the case, he did not appear, and was only recently re-arrested. In conclusion, counsel drew the attention of the Court to the fact that Balajee Bhoite, a witness for the prosecution, had disappeared and was not to be found.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mathuradas Cullianjee, examined by Mr. Bahadurjee, said he had a daughter who was married to Purshotum Ladha, a man who lived on his estate and was worth about Rs. 1,25,000. Purshotam Ladha had a mehta named Jadhavjee Parmanand. Purshotum lived at Walkeshwar, and Jadhavdas lived there in another house until Purshotum's death. Witness also lived near Purshotum's house. On the 14th March 1900, witness had a conversation with Purshotum about a will which Jadhavjee had prepared for execution by him. Purshotum died on the 17th March, and on that day a draft will was found inside a book in his room. Jadhavjee afterwards applied for probate of the will to which witness filed a caveat; and witness subsequently applied for letters of administration on behalf of his daughter. He got the letters of administration on the 13th June 1900. The will produced by Jadhavjee was a forgery. Information obtained regarding it afterwards went to corroborate the fact that it was a forgery. Witness was afterwards taken by Bomanjee Motabhoy to the house of the accused at Mody Khana. Accused and witness had a conversation about the will produced by Jadhavjee. Accused said if witness paid him Rs. 7,000, not less, he would cause Jadhavji to disappear. Witness refused to pay.

Mr. Hard Bicknell, of Messrs. Bicknell, Marwanjee, and Romer, was examined as to the conversations he had with Mathuradas, who was his client, in regard to the will of Purshotum Ludha. Witness was shewn a will which he initialled on behalf of his firm.

Mr. Harry Brewin, District Superintendent of Police, Surat remembered seeing Krishna Govind Yadhav in 1900, when he was charged with forgery and convicted. Since then, witness had seen Yadhav, who sent for him. He was then a convict in the Yerrowda Jail, witness went there, Yadhav gave him a written statement three or four days afterwar s regarding the forgery of the will in this case. Certain persons were arrested, among them being the accused, who was brought to witness at Watson's Hotel. Devkaran Meghjee was also brought to witness about the same time. A document was afterwards brought to witness by Devkaran, namely a promissory note for Rs. 600 passed by Jadhavjee to Devkaran. Accused wrote a note and sent it to the address of one Munchershah, his brother-in-law. The reply to it was brought by a Parsee boy. Witness and Mr. Sloane went with accused to a house at Mody Khana. Accused there handed to witness a large envelope containing several papers, a portion of a book, the will of Purshotum Ludha, and portions of his will, etc. Witness, Mr. Sloane, and accused then returned to Watson's Hotel. Witness knew Jadhavjee, who was arrested along with others, Jadha jee was brought to Bombay from Kathiawar. He took witness, Mr. Stoane, and others to a house in Kalbadevi, where he took out a letter from a box and handed it to witness. It was a letter from the accused to Jadhavjee, warning him of a threatened detection of the conspiracy. Accused was placed before the Magistrate at one sitting, but disappeared at the next sitting. A warrant was issued for his arrest. At the enquiry held regarding his disappearance, his wife and children were examined as to his disappearance. The witness Bhoite was one of the witnesses examined in the previous case, and was also examined in this case before the Magistrate. He was not here now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rustom Wadia, witness said when the accused was brought to him at Watson's Hotel he made a statement voluntarily and said he went to Poona to see one Narotum Chhagan as his arbitrator. Something was said about asking Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne & Co. to use his influence in a certain way. Accused said the parcel of papers was sent to his care, because Mathuradas and Jadhavjee lived together. Witness knew one Rustomjee Tarwalla, who was sent before accused's arrest to ask him to come and see witness. The latter did not come. Accused sent him a message at which witness was offended. Witness had no recollection of having shown any bitter feeling against accused during the progress of the enquiry. Accused said that Jadhavjee had borrowed monies of his wife without his knowledge. He did not say that a promissory note had been taken in the name of Munchersha Bennet in order to file a suit against Jadhavjee. Accused's wife was not present in the room when he handed to him the bundle of papers. Banatwalla made a statement in Court in the previous case, but witness did not remember whether he mentioned the accused's name.

His lordship said he thought a good deal of this evidence was irrelevant.

Mr. Wadia submitted it was not irrelevant, as Banatwalla was coming as a witness in this case. He never mentioned the accused's name before, and now he wanted to tell a different story altogether.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th February :—Henry Tomkinson Flanagan, Mechanical engineer, residing at G. I. P. Railway quarters, Parel, Bombay. "An improved catch for railway and other carriage windows and shutters." Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, of 16, North Line Beach, Madras, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Bacsha Sahib, merchants and mica and diamond miners, "An improved dark lantern with a semi-circular mica window." Arthur Samuel Francis Robinson, engineer, of Beccles in the county of Suffolk, England. "Improvements in spring wheels for vehicles." Alfred Walter Anderson, secretary, and William Forster, works manager, both of Blackness Foundry, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland. "Improvements in and connected with the driving mechanism of looms for weaving textile fabrics." Jennie Kendall, merchant, residing at Tardeo, and Charles Walke, inspector of steam boilers, The Town Customs House, both of Bombay. "Invention for cleaning turmeric." The Ammonal Explosives, Limited, manufacturers of explosives, of 29, Great St. Helen's, London, England. "A new or improved process for the manufacture of explosives or the nitrate of ammonia group." James Bridgeoake Sunderland, manager, North-West Tannery Company, Limited, and Ernest Fox, engineer, and David Darby, saddler, all of Cawnpore, in the United Provinces of Allahabad and Oudh. "An improved saddle tree whether for riding pack or transport or any other kind of saddle." Frederick Hugh Smith, engineer, of Stoms House, Datchet in the county of Buckinghaum, England. "Improvements in and relating to means for controlling the supply of vapour to internal combustion engines." Thomas Henry Mapp, engineer, of 381, Riley street, Surry Hills, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales in the Commonwealth of Australia. "Improved means for treating forage preparatory to compressing same." William John Sharland, engineer, at present of No 1, Issac street, near Round Tap, Park Town, Madras, British India. "Improvements in sealing devices for use with locks and the like and in indicators to show if an attempt has been made to open a lock." William Jackson engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. "Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaf or other like produce."

FITZGERALD'S CIRCUS.

FIRE EN ROUTE TO BOMBAY.

Fitzgerald's Circus, which arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from Cawnpore, had a very unpleasant experience en route. On Wednesday afternoon, at about 2 p. m. when about three miles from Jhansi Railway station, it was noticed by those in the special train in which the Company travelled, that one of the uncovered trucks, containing among other paraphernalia the wooden track used for the great cycle act was emitting a large quantity of smoke sufficiently alarming in its appearance to suggest that the contents of the truck was on fire. The guard and driver of the train had evidently noticed the smoke and accelerated the speed of the train, which rushed on to Jhansi station and reached it in a few minutes. The volume of smoke in the open truck must have increased in the short time the train took to reach Jhansi, and was seen from afar by the station-master, Mr. Harry Knight, and his staff. Before the "special" had quite drawn up alongside the platform, Mr. Knight had two horses ready, and operations to extinguish the fire were started without a moments' delay, with the fortunate result that, with the exception of the truck, which was badly damaged, all the rest of the goods in the truck were saved. Strangely enough, the fire had barely been extinguished when some smoke was smelt from a covered truck about six carriages away from the engine. Here a bag of flax, protruding from one side of the wagon, was observed smouldering, but the burning flax was soon put out by the station staff. Mr. Knight was personally thanked and complimented by Mr. Mahdem, the manager of the Circus for his commendable quickness in grappling with the fire, which was due, it is said, to sparks from the engine.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

Monday.—Pressure has given way in Baluchistan and generally over the whole Northern and Central India except in the Himalayas where it has been steady or has risen slightly. The fall has been rapid in Baluchistan and brisk to rapid in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana. No precipation has occurred during the past day except light local falls of snow in Kashmir and light local showers in Madras and Cuddalore. Minimum, and Madras report 14 of an inch. The weather is disturbed at the entrance to the Persian Gulf and Jask reports nearly one inch of rain. The disturbance will probably give rain in Baluchistan during the next 24 hours and may give light local rain in Sind. Fine weather is likely elsewhere.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran for the week ending 11th February 1905 :—

	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
5th Feb	70°	56°	..	..
6th Feb	69°	56°	..	..
7th Feb	70°	54°	..	..
8th Feb	71°	55°	..	..
9th Feb	75°	55°	..	..
10th Feb	76°	59°	..	..
11th Feb	78°	62°	..	..

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed doing badly.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat and rapeseed doing badly.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Unusually cool. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton healthy and arrivals expected early. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arrivals commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Linseed and wheat doing well.

Sholapur.—Harvests partially damaged. Kharif harvests in progress.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease briskly to rapidly in several places. The barometer is now about or in slight excess of normal everywhere except in Sind.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Ratnagiri and Nagapatam and moderate to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature,—Both maximum and minimum is generally below the average everywhere except at Karachi, Madras and Coimbatore, where the minimum is from 5° to 9° above it. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bellary and the lowest 42° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Jaipur, Indore and Coimbatore.

Rain in light showers fell at Madras.

Weather is generally fine in all districts except in Sind, where pressure is slightly below normal.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE LATE MR. J. O'B. SAUNDERS.

THE "Englishman" writes :—The late Mr. J. O'B. Saunders was a man of remarkable social gifts, which brought him into general request, and endeared him to an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances in Calcutta, where he made his home for nearly 30 years. His commanding personality, his unfailing good humour, his powers as a raconteur, and his quickness of repartee were united to another set of qualities which were perhaps known only to a more limited circle. These were an extreme modesty, which led him to shrink from putting himself forward in any public capacity, and which impelled him to keep an almost jealous watch over the columns of his own paper, lest he should in any way be suspected of advertizing himself; his sensitiveness on questions of journalistic cleanliness and morality, which enabled him to declare that for 30 years, "The Englishman" had always been fit to place in the hands of women and children as well as of men; and his warm hearted and impulsive generosity towards his dependents and those who came to him in distress. His affection for, and pride in The Englishman were well-known, and he was always ready to defend it from the genial criticisms of his innumerable friends.

We have said that he shrank from publicity; but he had a very deep sense of his responsibility as the conductor of a leading exponent of public opinion, and when he was convinced of the justice and propriety of any particular policy he did not hesitate to throw the whole weight of his influence upon its side. This very sense, however, of the extent of his responsibility made him extremely cautious in the use of that influence. Indeed, more than one impatient advocate of a forlorn hope has thought him over-cautious but we think it will be generally admitted that this capacity for restraining himself, and this reluctance to employ his power on inadequate occasions were fine traits which were a guarantee for the righteousness of his conduct when he did resort to arms. In this connection it may not now be out of place to relate an incident which illustrates both sides of his character as a journalist. It was during the first plague scare in the cold weather of 1896-97. Plague was admittedly raging in Bombay, and Calcutta lived in daily terror lest the contagion should by some means be brought across. One Saturday afternoon, Mr. Saunders heard that the Government contemplated erecting a camp at Diamond Harbour for the accommodation of Indian pilgrims for the Hedjaz. Bombay pilgrims being prevented by the Turkish quarantine laws from leaving the port of Bombay it was proposed to rail them across the continent, keep them under observation at Diamond Harbour, and then ship away from that point all those in whom no plague symptoms had appeared. This, of course, meant that if plague broke out in the camp the port of Calcutta would be declared plague infected, to the serious detriment, not merely of Calcutta, but the whole of India. It appearing to Mr. Saunders that the Government did not realize these possibilities, he made a strong effort to obtain a private interview with the then Viceroy. His object was to urge the abandonment of the scheme, if possible without placing himself in public opposition to the Government. The Viceroy, however, was on the point of starting for Barrackpur, and did not see fit to accord the interview, Mr. Saunders was then compelled to act publicly, and he did so promptly and with the most startling effect. A strongly worded leading article appeared in the "Englishman" on Monday morning, calling attention so and denouncing the whole proposal. Special meetings of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Calcutta Trades Association were called at midday and passed resolutions of denunciation. Simultaneously a number of branch Associations in the tea districts of Assam and Bengal held meetings, passed similar resolutions, and telegraphed them to Calcutta. The united protest of the commercial interests was cabled home the same afternoon, and a question was asked in the House of Commons that very night. The wire between the India Office and Government House was instantly in motion, and the upshot was that on Tuesday afternoon the Government of India put forth a shame-faced communique announcing that the project had been abandoned. We may be permitted to describe this coup as perhaps the smartest and most successful piece of journalistic tactics that Calcutta has ever seen. It proved to the Government that "Saunders of the Englishman" was a force to be reckoned with, and it did not forget it for a long time.

ASLEEP IN THEIR SADDLES.

In hand-to hand conflict men shouted, struggled wrestled, thrust, advanced, and withdrew. By dusk the cannon and muskets were almost useless and a darkness came down, "the survivors fell asleep where they stood, riders in their saddles horses in their tracks."

It was an infernal battle. Grape and shrapnel flew like hail that October day, and history says the field was full of human victims. Yet on ground sodden with blood, and in an atmosphere reeking with the fumes of hell men slept soundly. The reason is plain to you say? Possibly; but hold the question until you read the letters which follow. They tell the stories of actual experience, not on the field of war, but of the actual battle of life, a struggle that with most people lasts in one form or another, as long as they live. With some the fiercest struggle they have to make is for a livelihood with others and it is for the recovery or the preservation of health.

Mrs. Susan Helders was born in England some seventy-eight years ago, and came out to this colony 71 years ago. She has kept a grocery store at Van de Leur and Longmarket Streets, Cape Town, for 38 years, and is well known to many merchants and residents in Cape Town. In a letter dated August 10th, 1904, she says :—"I am seventy-eight years of age, and am positive I owe the prolongation of my life to that excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup. Thirty years ago I fell into a low weakly state of health. I lost my appetite and, what was worse, I could not sleep at nights, and I became nervous and startled at the least noise or sound. I was also troubled with biliousness, and my stomach could not retain anything I ate. My bowels acted irregularly and caused splitting headaches. Doctors did not appear to understand my case, and instead of becoming any better I grew worse.

"I was conversing with a friend one day about the good qualities of medicines, when I was told that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup would cure me if I would give it a trial. I began to use it and from that day I commenced to mend. All the very distressing symptoms have left me, and I have been able to attend to my business ever since my cure, which was seven years ago. My children all use Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, and I recommended it to a number of my customers."

Mr. I. de Klerk is a foreman packer in one of the largest wholesale houses in Port Elizabeth. He was born in South Africa, and came to Port Elizabeth from Aberdeen, C. C. fifteen years ago. He lives in Sprigg street. Writing on July 27th to the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says;—"Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved of inestimable value to me. Five years ago I fell into a very bad state of health through indigestion. For months my life was a misery to me; I could neither eat nor sleep and was unable to work for days together. Whenever I ate any solid food I suffered terrible pains in my stomach, followed by sickness. I tried a great many until three years ago I was induced to give medicines, but failed to get any relief, until three years ago I was induced to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. After taking only a few doses I began to improve, and by the time I had taken four bottles it had thoroughly cured me. I can now eat heartily and do a good day's work. I am glad to testify to the merits of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may use this statement in any way you wish."

The battle story, the facts of Mrs. Helders' and Mr. de Klark's suffering, and the moral of them are all obvious. The soldiers and the horses were tired, but healthy; so they slept in spite of their exhaustion. But these quiet people living at home could not sleep because their exhaustion was not natural; it was due to the disorder caused by their ailments. The same remedy that cured them has cured hundreds of thousands; it stands unrivalled and is within the reach of all.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague: Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from other Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	6	12
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	17	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	24	51
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	24	17	43
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	6	19
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total	78	76	223
Total plague deaths to date	230,303	232,713	
Same date last year	69	72	169

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	12

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," February 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maulavi Muhammad Yasin Khan, a Deputy Commr in Berar are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commr Central Provinces with effect from the 15th Nov 1904 for employment in the Jail Department.

The Reverend H Naish a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment to be a senior chaplain with effect from the 1st Dec.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr G F Adams Inspector of Mines is granted privilege leave for three months under Articles 246 and 250 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Grundy Inspector of Mines is appointed to discharge the duties of the Inspector of Mines Jharria Circle in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr G F Adams or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 5 of the regulations published with clause 29 India Army Circulars, 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army Military Prison Poona to be Commissary :

Asst Commry and Honory Lieut Thomas Miller office of the Adjut-Genl in India to be Depy Commry and to have the honry rank of Capt subject to His Majesty's approval;

Asstt Commry (supernumry) and Honry Lieut W D Gray Chief Clerk office of the Military Secy to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is absorbed in the grade of Assist Commry;

Sub-Conductor Percy Russell Army Remount Dept to be Conductor;

Sergt E G Knapp office of the Depy Adjut-Genl Eastern Command to be Sub-Conductor—vice Commry and Honry Capt H Morrison retired with effect from the 10th Nov 1904.

Supernumry Condr E L Bartlett office of the Adjut-Genl in India is absorbed in that grade;

Sergts A J Coward office of the Depy Adjut-Genl Eastern Commd F S Hosley office of the Adjut-Genl in India and W J Coleman office of the Depy Adjut-Genl Eastern Command to be Sub-Conductors—with effect from the 17th Oct 1904 on augmentation of establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Patt B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles.—Capt J Bell V D is granted the honorary rank of Major.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of the Royal Indian Marine has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—Lieut A P Robinson (pa) for five days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W D Barrow Executive Engineer 1st grade State Rys is permitted to retire from the service of Govt under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 22nd February.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 374 dated 7th Dec 1904 Mr J H Vaughan Accountant I grade is permanently appointed with effect from 1st Jan. 1905 to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Depy Examiner Class II.

Mr H R D Butterfield Accountant I grade and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank) is permanently appointed with effect from the 1st Jany 1905 to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Depy Examiner class II.

Mr E H Murray Sub-Assistant Supdt 1st grade Indian Telegraph Dept is granted the honry rank of Assist Supdt with effect from the 14th Dec 1904.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

H E Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race—Sailed at 2-30 p m, to-day.

Names of Boats	Rating	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Forella	39	8 Scratch	Mr C T R Scovell
Sapphire	31	8 8 50	Capt Muter R E, and Mr R H Hopkins
Melody	29	6 13 49	Mr J B K Masters

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy round Committee Vessel leaving them to Starboard round South Karanja Buoy thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving them to Port and finishing at Committee Vessel.

Course No 10—17·6 miles.

First Handicap Race for A and B Class (Amalgamated)—Sailed at 2-45 p m to-day.

Name of Boats	Time Allowance M S	Entered by
Eileen	Scratch	Mr N N Wadia
Stella	14 37	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Janetta	35 6	Officers, R E
Pixie	39 0	Mr E R Smetham

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock, round Committee Vessel, round North Karanja Buoy and finishing at Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard.

Course No 8—11·7 miles.

Second Handicap Race for B and Tomtit Class (Amalgamated)—Sailed at 3 p m to-day.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance M S	Entered by
Tomtit	2 55	Dr F M Gibson
Midget	11 12	Officers, R A
Clutha	8 46	Mr J J Welch
Meg	2 55	Mr C H Byrne
Maud	14 37	Mr J E Needham
Sayonara	Scratch	Maj Curtis R A M C and Mr O G Nomico
Lapwing	11 42	Mr E O Richards

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock, round Committee Vessel, round North Karanja Buoy and finishing at Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard.

Course No 8—11·7 miles.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 16th February, 1905.

Cruisers' Handicap Race.—For Town Cup. Only yachts with cabins admitted; to race in cruising trim with the exception of dinghies.

Entrance fee, Rs. 10. 1st prize, Town Cup; 2nd prize, Rs. 75. Course No. 18; distance 21 miles. Start at 2 p. m.

Ships' Boat Handicap Race (Service Rig.)—For Man-o-War and bona fide

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE new rules recently approved by the Army Council, and which will shortly be officially published, says the "Military Mail," provide for the promotion of sergeants to commissions provided that they have an absolutely clean record, that they have not less than six years' service, and that they pass the prescribed examination. Thus a career will be opened up to hundreds of first-class soldiers.

General Baden-Powell has received a large number of letters with reference to his recently-published letter recommending that boys' cricket and football clubs should take up training for defence, all the writers agreeing with the idea in principle. Interviewed by a Press representative, General Baden-Powell said: My feeling is that, pending the institution of some universal, well-thought-out scheme, time should not be wasted, and that not only small cricket clubs, but all boys' schools and organisations, such as Boys' Brigades, Church Lads' Brigades, and Boys of the Empire Leagues, should take up the matter for themselves. Anticipating possible objections to his proposal, General Baden-Powell urges that the movement is intended: (1) Directly to promote peace with other nations by showing them that we are prepared for defence against aggression. (2) To educate every individual boy to recognise and take up his duties and responsibilities as a citizen, and thus to improve him morally and physically by discipline and exercise, and by inculcating the spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of his fellowmen. "All of us are eager for the establishment of universal peace," he said, "none, perhaps, more so than soldiers and journalists who have personally seen something of war. But those who have looked into the matter in a practical spirit reluctantly recognise that the time for total disarmament has not yet come, nor can it come until all the world is civilised and educated. We in Great Britain with our small Army and wide possessions are not prepared to an extent sufficient to deter a foreign Power from attacking us. If as a nation we were organised and prepared, an invasion of England would not only be improbable, but also impossible. If conscription is too strong a test of patriotism for the average Briton, surely his performance of his duty as a citizen in fitting himself to take his place in defence of his country against invasion is not too much to expect. On this account I urge seizing on the enthusiastic spirit that exists among our boys and young men, and directing it in the right line, so that at least the rising generation may be imbued with the true patriotic feeling. What I have sketchily suggested may catch units and individuals, and my next word to them would then be amalgamate and combine—small units into greater ones; one to the great ones, sink your differences and amalgamate into and big organisation to deal with the question on a broad and general scale."

When the military chiefs at the War Office are free to do military work, untrammelled by the civilian influences of Pall Mall, excellent results are attained. Since Sir Henry Rawlinson went to the Staff College, he has been able, supported completely by Sir Neville Lyttelton and Gen. Hutchinson, to improve the curriculum vastly. One result was seen in the recent "conference" at the College, in which high officers of the Headquarters Staff, officers of district, brigade, and divisional staffs, and the commandant and instructional staff of the college took part. The idea of further instructing superior officers in new to the Army, but it is a regular practice in the Navy, and the success which has attended the recent ten days' course at Camberley, and the interest what was fel in it by those who were there, are os good augury for the future of such gatherings. The idea was to bring local staffs into touch with the ideas and purposes of the Headquarters Staff, and to enable officers to master the latest developments of military policy, and to increase their qualities for high military duties. Of the enormous value of efficient staff work no experienced soldier can entertain any doubt whatever, and we are exceedingly glad that its right importance is at length assigned to it. It is, indeed, a prime factor for success in all military operations, and therefore it becomes a matter of the utmost importance that the knowledge of staff officers should increase, that the training of the Army should bear the impress of their work, and that there should be intimate relations between the Headquarters and district staffs. In this way alone can the work be made progressive. The recent course included a number of lectures upon staff duties and the policy of imperial defence followed by instructive discussions, and there was a staff ride under the direction of Sir Neville Lyttelton as Chief of the General Staff. General Hutchinson and Sir Henry Rawlinson rendered most valuable service, and all concerned are to be congratulated on the inauguration of a new and excellent policy in the matter of staff duties and services.

During the recent discussions concerning the rearmament of the artillery and the organisation and administration of the new commands, that part of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme which relates to the reduction of the Army has not excited the attention which its obvious importance demands. We have many times protested against the proposal to reduce the Regular Army by some 20,000 men, while the Militia are threatened, and the Volunteers are to be cut down by 50,000. Mr. Arnold-Forster introduced his scheme with a statement that what makes our great military expenditure necessary is the number of men we employ. During the war in South Africa we had to gather at enormous cost an army of nearly 450,000 men, and yet the Royal Commission attributed our difficulties to our not possessing an adequate number of trained men of fit age for foreign service to meet the emergency, even when practically the whole Reserve had been used. Unless the Secretary of State can show that his reduction will apply only to men who could in no likely circumstances be sent abroad, there cannot be two opinions as to the unwisdom of the idea.

It is always a pleasure to record successful passages accomplished by our warships at high rates of speed. It is but so recently that the commanding officers have been permitted to approach anything like full-power—except during the quarterly passage trials—that the regularity with which such reports as that of the "Donegal" are beginning to be received marks quite a new era in Naval history. We have known that our ships were capable of doing their reputed speeds; but it is only since greater latitude has been given to the commanding officers in regard to the expenditure of coal, resulting in a gradual and progressive training of their engine-room complements in steaming at higher than "the most economical speed," that our ships have been able to develop the requisite power, and to maintain it for long periods. In the case of the Donegal, that vessel was in Arosa Bay with the First Cruiser Squadron on Thursday, the 19th inst., when orders were received for her to proceed at once to Plymouth. Leaving Arosa Bay the same night, the Donegal reached Plymouth the following evening, maintaining throughout the passage a speed of something over 21 knots an hour. This is not the Donegal's full speed, but it is a speed which it is satisfactory to know can be attained and maintained without difficulty and without preparation. Much of this satisfactory change in the propulsion of our man-of-war must also be attributed to the introduction of the water-tube boiler, which has rendered it easier to generate the large volumes of steam required at the higher powers. The Donegal's boilers are Belleviles, with economisers, and I understand they are very satisfactory in their working.

For some unknown reason, however, the experiment was never repeated, and the information acquired was allowed to fall into desuetude. The common entry of all ratings as boys, and the mixed training on deck and below, will have a much better effect on the future relations of the separate units of the service than the one-sided arrangement tried in the "Undaunted." By this combination of deck and engine-room duties, there should be no trouble in manning our engine-rooms in future, but it should always be impressed on the boys on entry that they will have to do duty "above" or "below," as the exigencies of the service require. Of course, in making this new departure we must recognise that it is a compromise, and that therefore we must pay for it in one way or another. We cannot have our cake and eat it too. What we shall most likely sacrifice by the new system will probably be special excellence in either branch of work. We must be content, however, if by its means we are able to man the fleet with greater ease. There are two points in connection with the new system which must not be overlooked. The first is that in order to induce men to undertake the dirty work below, extra pay should be given when so employed; and the second is that, in selecting men for duty below, the want of good character should not be considered the chief recommendation.

VISITORS expect and received an immense amount of attention and luxury in these days, says a writer in "The County Gentlemen." Their motor-cars and chauffeurs, their maids and valets, their dogs and other pets, are all held to be included in the invitation to themselves, and sometimes the hostess is hard pressed to find room for all these appurtenances. I have heard the question solemnly discussed as to whether stamps as well as letter-paper ought not to be provided in each guest-chamber, or the writing tabl.

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Prickly-Heat.

Much that is called Prickly-Heat is not Prickly-Heat at all, but the eruption is due to a parasite of the "itch" species, in which case

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
will be found a Certain Cure.

Beautiful hair! Long, rich, heavy hair! Soft and silky hair! No roughness, no splitting at the ends! Have you such hair? If not, would you like it?

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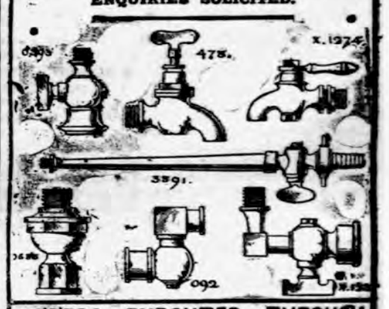

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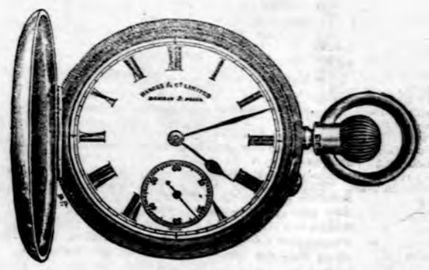

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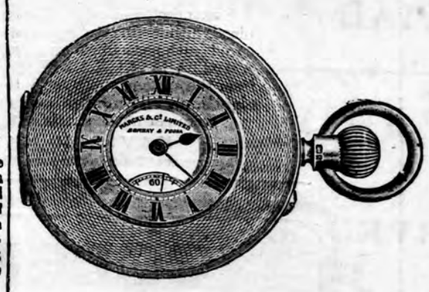

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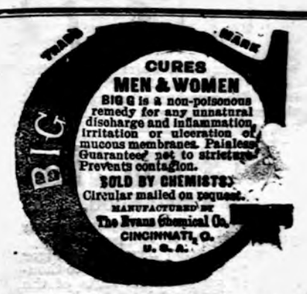
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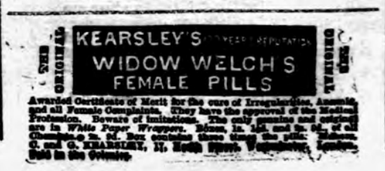

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. III, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Watling Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.